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Anton Leopold Bach

CLAVIERÜBUNG I

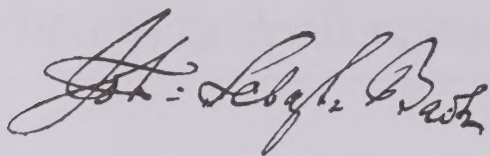


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Johann Sebastian Bach. CLAVIERÜBUNG I–IV

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joh. Seb. Bach".

CLAVIERÜBUNG

Part I

Partitas BWV 825–830

Urtext

Edited and with a preface and commentaries
by Tatiana Shabalina



Compozitor Publishing House • Sankt Petersburg
2004

ИОГАНН СЕБАСТЬЯН БАХ

John Sebastian Bach

CLAVIERÜBUNG

Часть I

Партиты BWV 825–830

Уртекст

Подготовка уртекста, вступительная статья и комментарии
Т. Шабалиной



Издательство «Композитор • Санкт-Петербург»

2004

ББК 85.31

Ба 12

Ба 12 **Иоганн Себастьян Бах.** Clavierübung: Часть I. Партиты BWV 825—830 / Подготовка уртекста, вступительная статья и комментарии Т. Шабалиной. — СПб.: "Композитор • Санкт-Петербург", 2004. — 208 с. с нот.

ISBN 5-7379-0178-5

Настоящим изданием начинается серия публикаций уртекстов четырех частей "Клавирных упражнений" И. С. Баха. Она основана на изучении оригинальных экземпляров первых, прижизненных изданий, находящихся в библиотеках и архивах Германии, Австрии, Франции, Англии и США. Некоторые из них содержат рукописные добавления и правки, свидетельствующие о том, что великий композитор проверял и корректировал отдельные напечатанные экземпляры и вносил в них изменения.

Уртекст клавирных партит BWV 825—830 с учетом этих исправлений публикуется в нашей стране впервые. Издание снабжено вступительной статьей, подробными комментариями, факсимильными изображениями фрагментов оригинальной печати и ее рукописных исправлений. Адресовано профессионалам, а также всем тем, кто интересуется творчеством И. С. Баха.



Иоганн Себастьян БАХ

CLAVIERÜBUNG

Часть I

Партиты BWV 825—830

Уртекст

Подготовка уртекста, вступительная статья и комментарии
Татьяны Васильевны ШАБАЛИНОЙ

Нотный набор *А. А. Фролова*. Корректоры: *И. П. Атрашенок, И. М. Плестакова*.
Компьютерная верстка *Т. Ю. Фадеевой*. Английский текст *А. Л. Ардовой*. Технический редактор *Т. И. Кий*.

Формат 60х90/8. Бум. офс. Гарн. таймс. Печ. л. 26. Уч. изд. л. 28,5. Тираж 1000 экз. Заказ 5282
Издательство «Композитор • Санкт-Петербург». 190000, Санкт-Петербург, Большая Морская ул., 45.

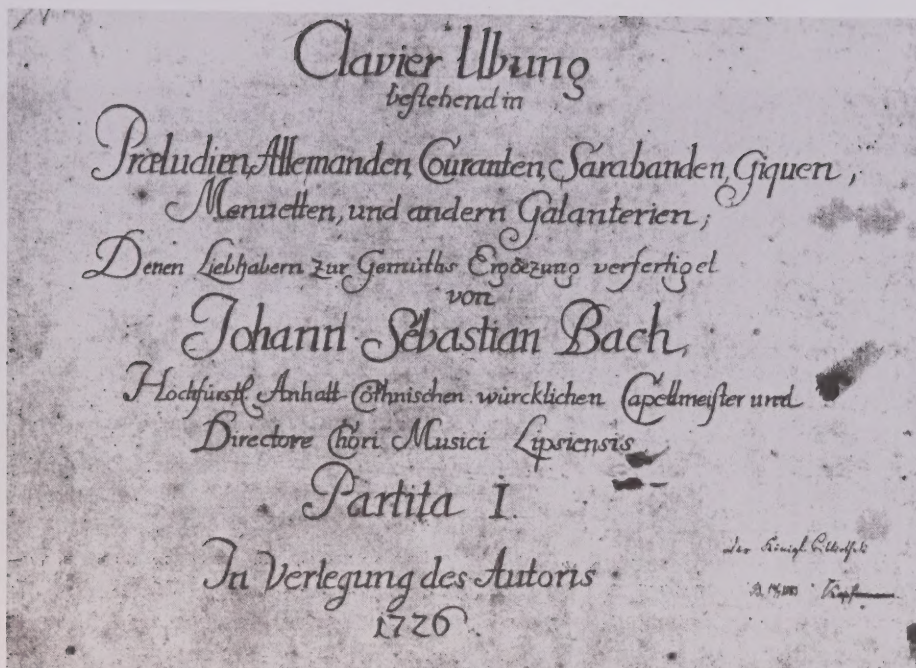
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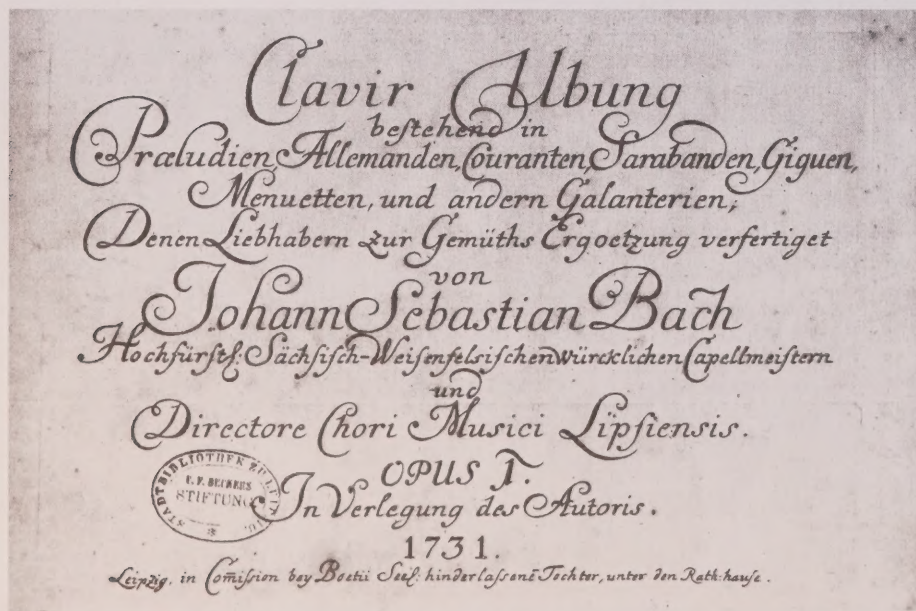
Отпечатано в ОАО «Иван Федоров». 191119, Санкт-Петербург, Звенигородская ул., 11

ISBN 5-7379-0178-5

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Факсимиле 1. Титульный лист оригинального издания Партиты В-дур 1726 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкального отдела Государственной библиотеки Берлина (DMS O. 73 355 Rara).
 Facsimile 1. Title-page of the Partita B flat major original edition dating 1726. Reproduced by permission of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung (shelfmark: DMS O. 73 355 Rara)



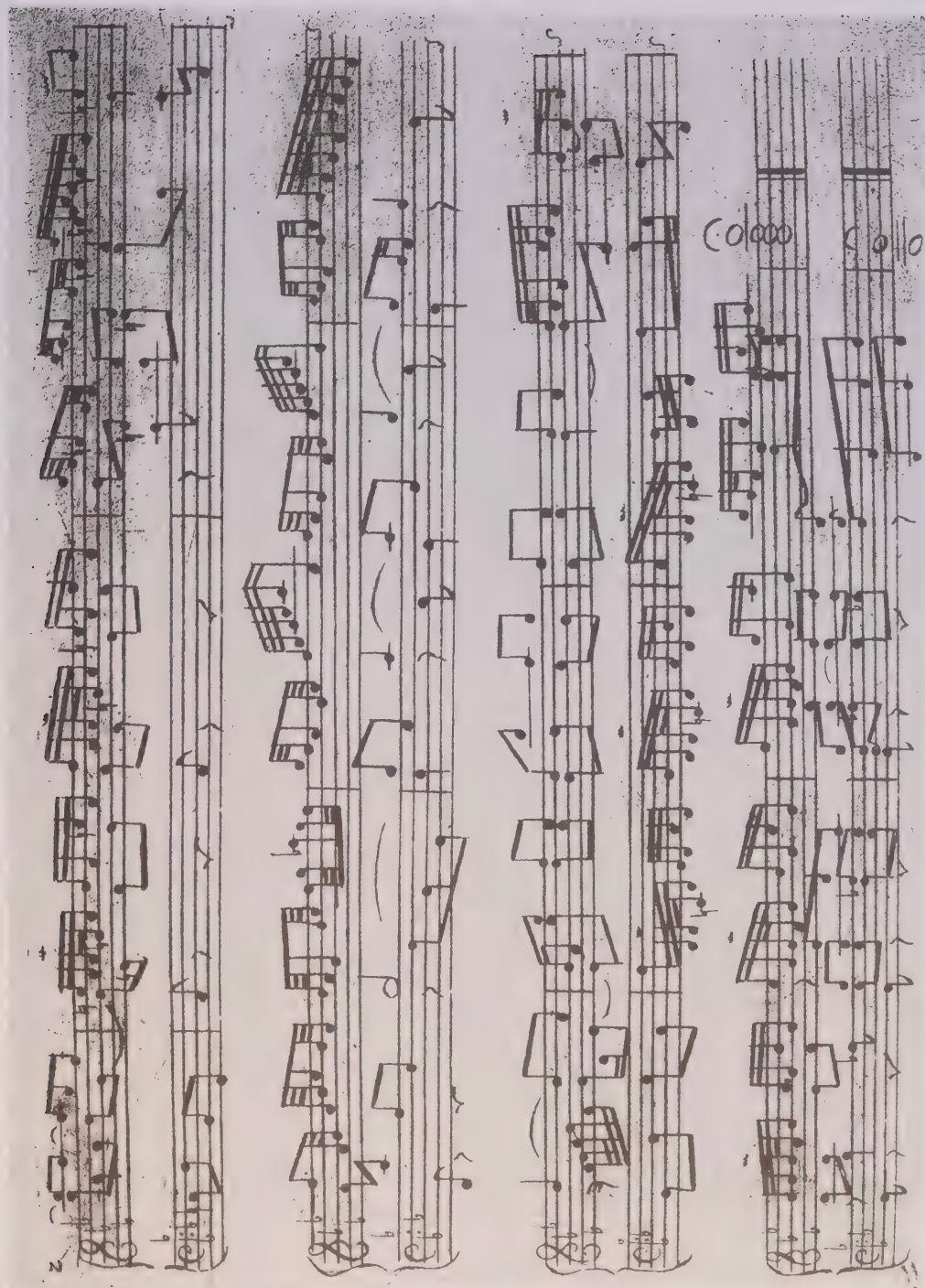
Факсимиле 2. Титульный лист оригинального издания партит 1731 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкальной библиотеки Лейпцига (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13).
 Facsimile 2. Title-page of the Partitas original edition dating 1731. Reproduced by permission of the Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13)

Partita 1.

Lacium.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a piece titled "Partita 1. Lacium." The notation is written on four systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system is labeled "Partita 1." and "Lacium." The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is a facsimile of the original edition dating 1731.

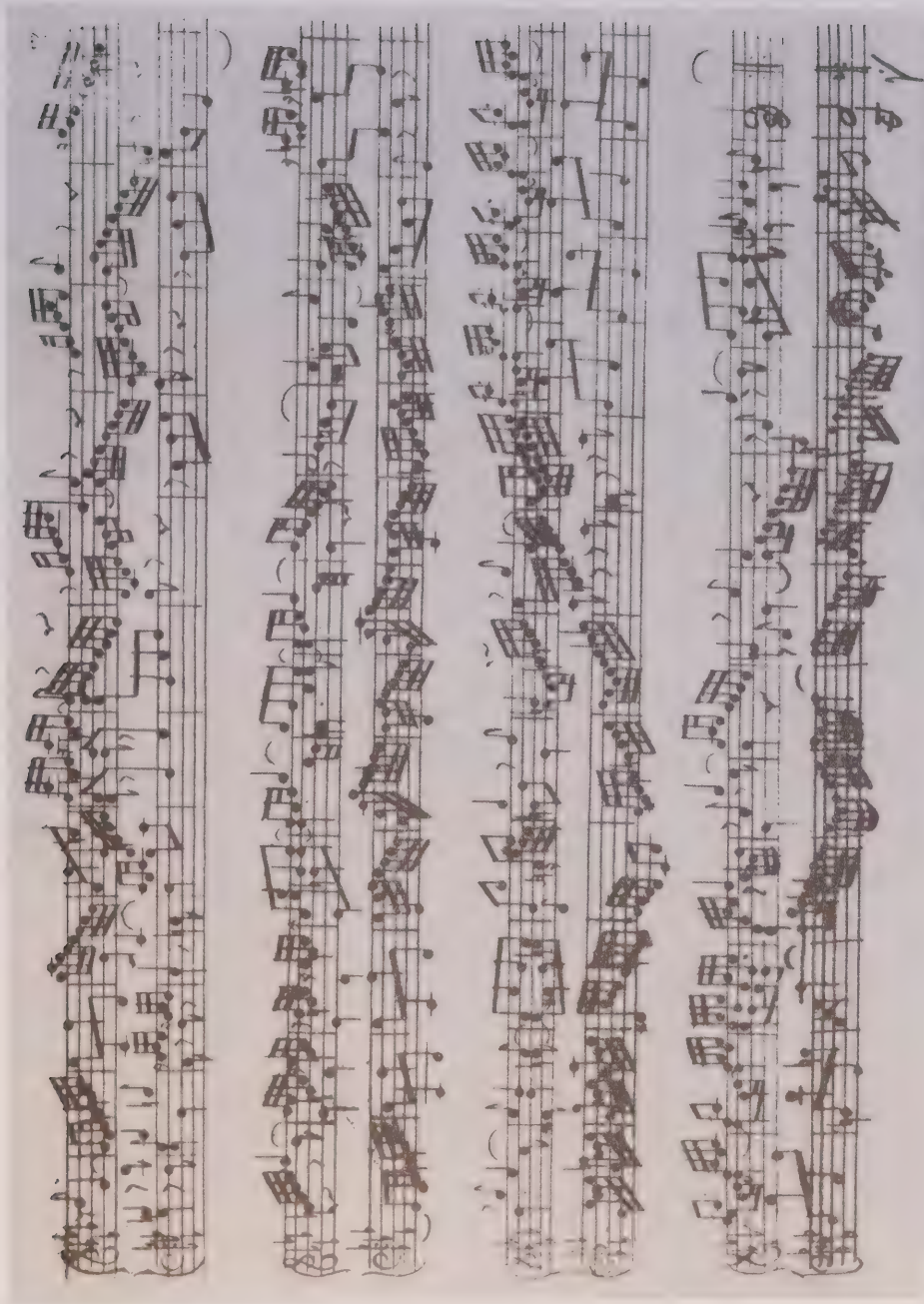
Факсимиле 3. Первая страница Партигы В-дур из оригинального издания 1731 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкальной библиотеки Лейпцига (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13). Facsimile 3. The first page of the Partita B flat major from the original edition dating 1731. Reproduced by permission of the Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13)



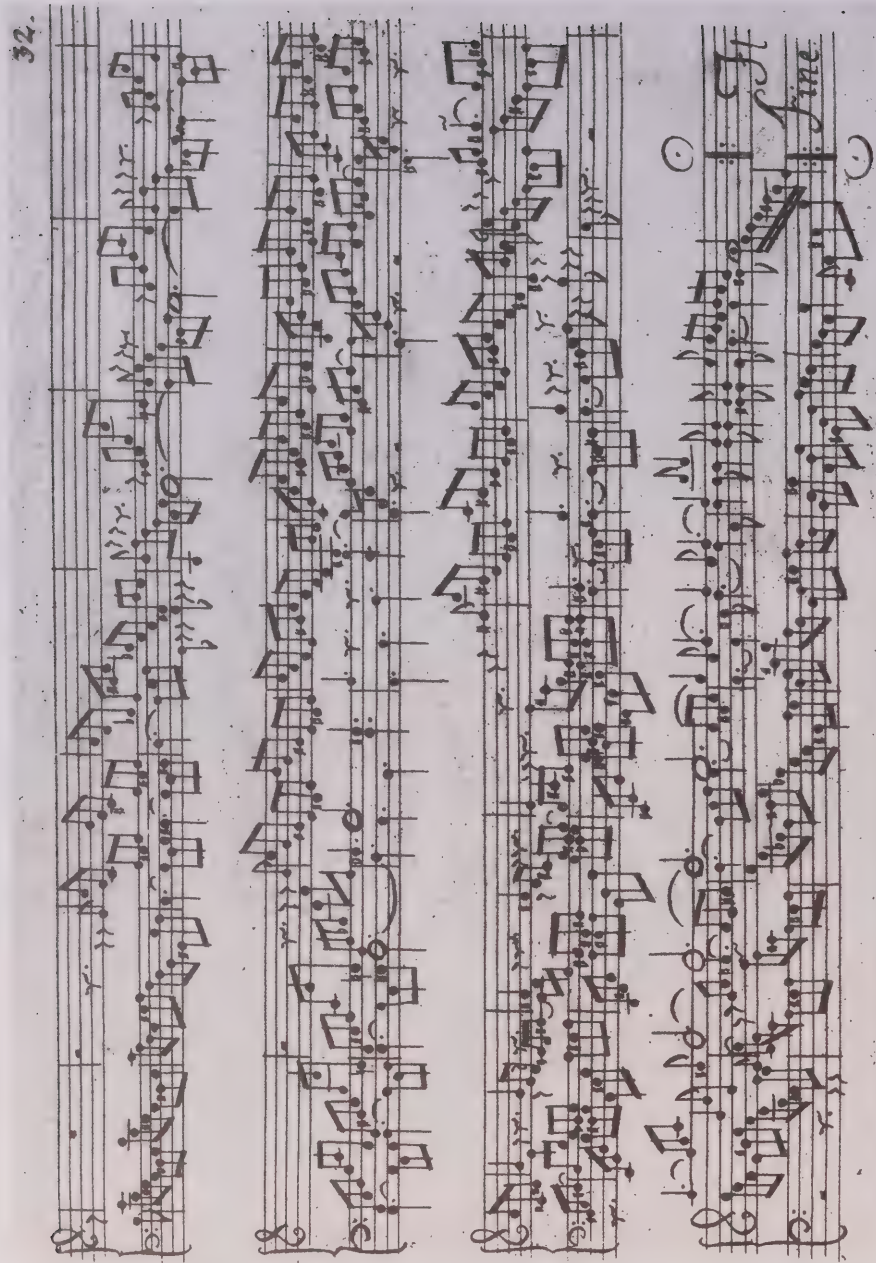
Факсимиле 4. Вторая страница Партиты В-дур из оригинального издания 1731 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Британской библиотеки Лондона (Hirsch III, 37). В т. 11, 18 и 20 содержатся рукописные дополнения и правки. *Facsimile 4.* The second page of the Partita B flat major from the original edition dating 1731. Reproduced by permission of the British Library, London (Hirsch III, 37). The bars 11, 18, 20 contain handwritten additions and corrections

g. *Cortese.*

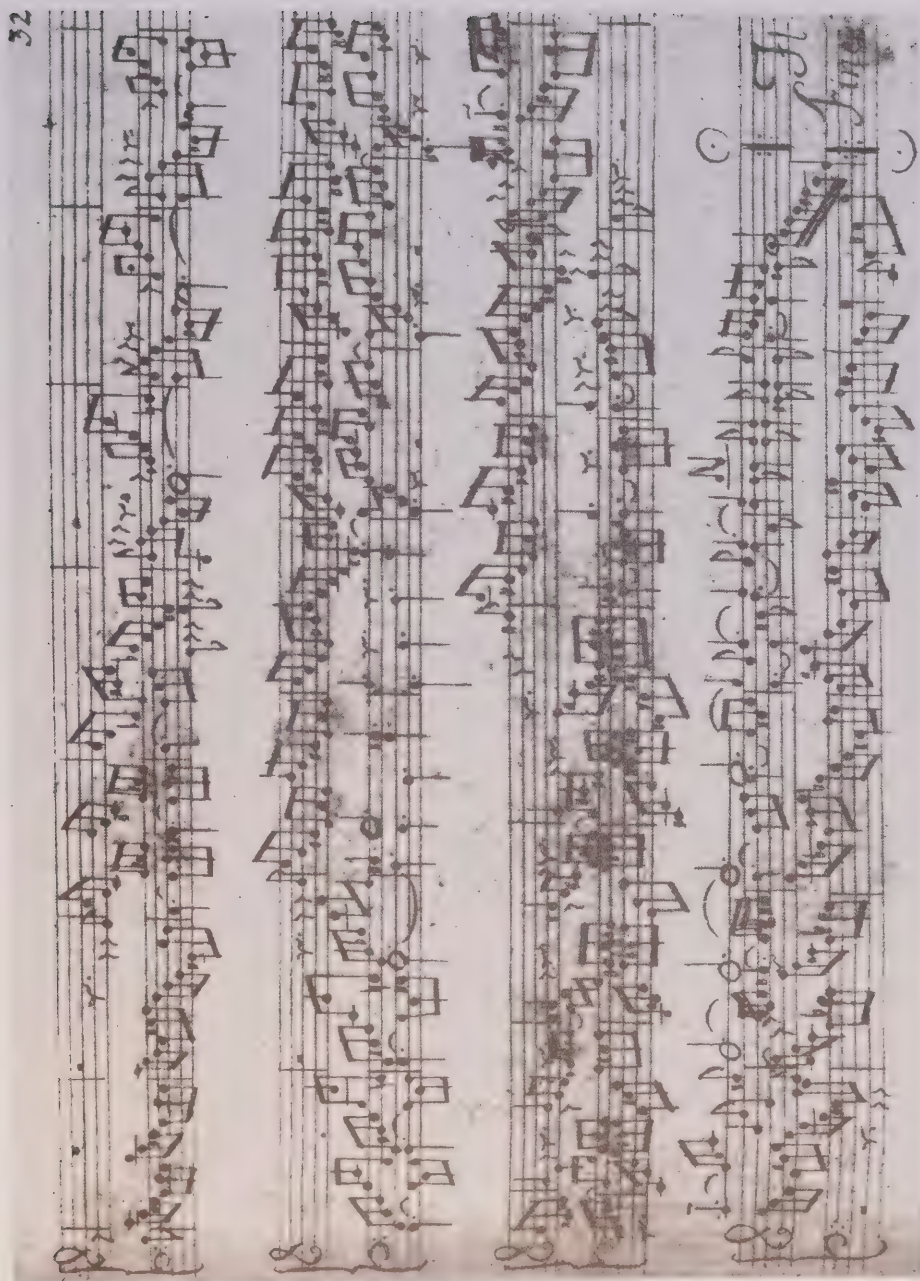
Факсимиле 5. Пятая страница Партиты В-дур из оригинального издания 1731 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкального отдела Государственной библиотеки Берлина (DMS 224 676 (1) Rara). В т. 7, 9, 13 и 27 содержатся рукописные дополнения орнаментики красными чернилами. *Facsimile 5.* The fifth page of the Partita B flat major from the original edition dating 1731. Reproduced by permission of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung (DMS 224 676 (1) Rara). There are the handwritten additions of ornamentation with red ink in bars 7, 9, 13 and 27



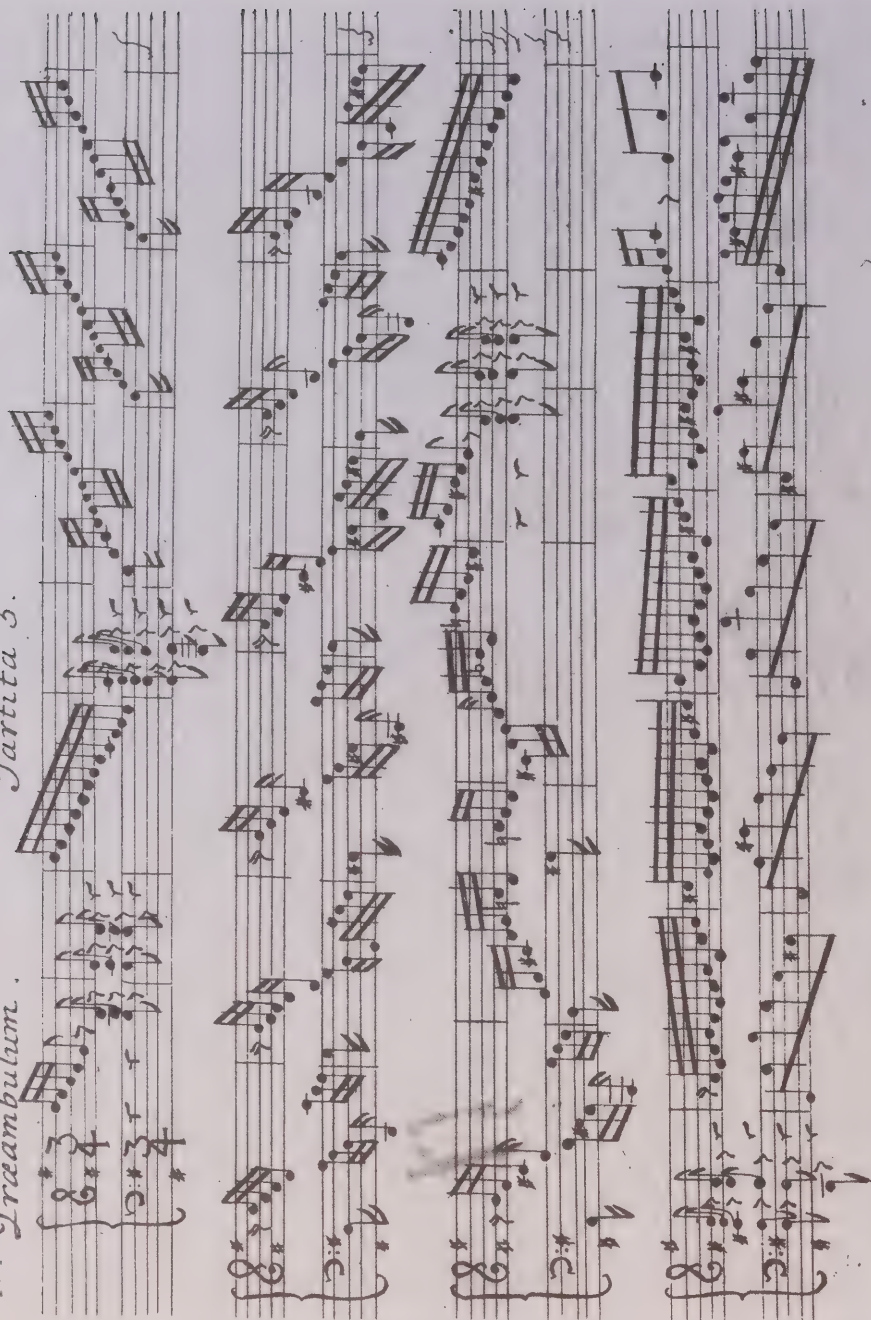
Факсимиле 6. Двенадцатая страница из оригинального издания Партиты c-moll 1727 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкальной библиотеки Лейпцига (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 12). В отдельных местах (см. в особенности нижний стан последней нотной системы) текст поверх печати обведен рукой И. С. Баха. *Facsimile 6.* The twelfth page of the Partita C minor original edition dating 1727. Reproduced by permission of the *Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig* (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 12). Some places (see especially the lower staff of the last system) are outlined by J. S. Bach's hand for to clarify the etching



Факсимиле 7. Вторая страница Жиги Партии а-минор из оригинального издания 1731 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкальной библиотеки Лейпцига (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13), *Facsimile 7. The second page of the Partita's A minor Gigue from the original edition dating 1731. Reproduced by permission of the Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13)*

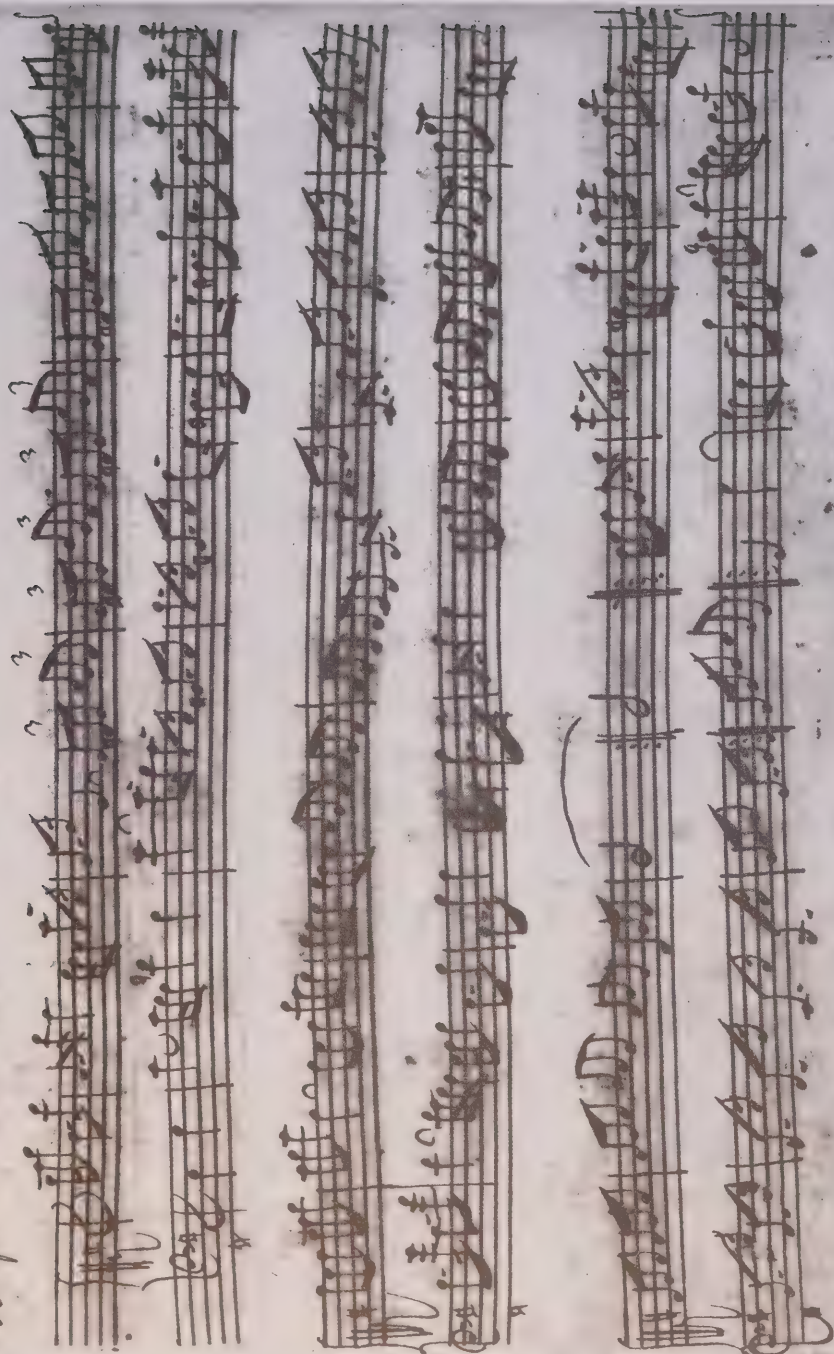


Факсимиле 8. Вторая страница Жиги Партии а-минор из оригинального издания 1731 года. Воспроизведено с экземпляра из Библиотеки Конгресса США (M3. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233) по изданию: Bach-Jahrbuch 1979. В т. 25, 27, 34, 39—42, 44—46 содержатся рукописные исправления, *Facsimile 8*. The second page of the Partita's A minor Gigue from the original edition dating 1731. Reproduced from the copy of the Library of Congress (Washington, M3. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233) basing the edition: Bach-Jahrbuch 1979. Bars 25, 27, 34, 39—42, 44—46 contain the handwritten corrections

47. *Preambulum.**Partita 5.*

Факсимиле 9. Первая страница Партиты G-dur из оригинального издания 1731 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкальной библиотеки Лейпцига (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13), *Facsimile 9*. The first page of the Partita G major from the original edition dating 1731. Reproduced by permission of the Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig (Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13)

Tempo di Gavotta



Факсимиле 10. Первая страница *Tempo di Gavotta* из ранней версии Партиты e-moll. Автограф И. С. Баха из рукописи Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах Mus. ms. Bach P 225 (1725). Воспроизведено с разрешения Музыкального отдела Государственной библиотеки Берлина. *Facsimile 10.* The first page of the *Tempo di Gavotta* from the early version of the Partita E minor. J. S. Bach's autograph from the Clavier Notebook of Anna Magdalena Bach Mus. ms. Bach P 225 (1725). Reproduced by permission of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung

Air. 68.

Факсимиле 11. Ария и заключительные такты 'Куранты Партиты e-moll' из оригинального издания 1731 года. Воспроизведено с разрешения Британской библиотеки Лондона (Hirsch III. 37). В т. 8—10 Арии содержатся лиги, добавленные от руки. *Facsimile 11. The Air and the last bars of the Corrente of the Partita E minor from the original edition dating 1731. Reproduced by permission of the British Library, London (Hirsch III. 37). The bars 8—10 of the Air contain handwritten added slurs*

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В 1731 году сборником шести партит, обозначенным как opus 1, Иоганн Себастьян Бах начал осуществление самого грандиозного из всех своих издательских проектов: публикацию некоего компендиума клавирных жанров и форм под заглавием "Clavier Übung" ("Клавирные упражнения"¹). Титульный лист издания гласил:

*Клавирные упражнения,
состоящие из
прелюдий, аллеманд, курант, сарабанд, жиг,
менуэтов и других галантных пьес, —
любителям во услаждение души изготовлено
Иоганном Себастьяном Бахом,
великокняжеским саксонско-вейсенфельским
действительным капельмейстером
и
лейпцигским музыкдиректором.
Opus 1.
В издании автора.
1731²*

Как явствует из пояснения "In Verlegung des Autoris" ("В издании автора"), публикация сборника

¹ Во времена жизни и творчества И. С. Баха термин "упражнения" (*Übung, Übungen*, иногда это слово писалось как *Ubung*) имел гораздо более широкое поле значений, чем в последующие столетия. Многие композиторы того времени называли клавирными упражнениями сюиты, партиты и другие сочинения, написанные в самых разнообразных жанрах и формах. Не случайно в отечественной практике не раз предпринимались попытки найти иной перевод немецкого заглавия "Clavier Übung", как-то: "Клавирная школа", "Клавирная практика" и т. д. В нашем издании мы будем придерживаться общепринятого и наиболее точного перевода — "Клавирные упражнения", помня, однако, что под этим никак не подразумеваются узкоспециальные задания, предназначенные для выработки определенных технических навыков.

² В оригинале (с учетом особенностей старинной орфографии):

*Clavir Übung
bestehend in
Praeludien, Allemanden, Couranten, Sarabanden,
Giguen,
Menuetten, und andern Galanterien;
Denen Liebhabern zur Gemüths Ergoetzung verfertigt
von
Johann Sebastian Bach
Hochfürst[lich] Sächsisch-Weisenfelsischen würcklichen
Capellmeistern
und
Directore Chori Musici Lipsiensis.
OPUS 1.
In Verlegung des Autoris.
1731*

была осуществлена за счет средств самого композитора. Предприняв столь дорогостоящее для того времени дело, как печатание нот способом гравировки на меди, Бах, безусловно, осознавал все преимущества такого вида публикации перед обычным для того времени распространением произведений в рукописных копиях. Издание партит при жизни композитора сделало их уже тогда знаменитыми и общепризнанными среди профессионалов и любителей музыки. Не случайно с этих сочинений начинается перечень произведений И. С. Баха во всех наиболее ранних исторических источниках: в некрологе, написанном Карлом Филиппом Эмануэлем Бахом и Иоганном Фридрихом Агриколой (1754)³, в книге Иоганна Николауса Форкеля (1802)⁴. Именно эти сочинения названы в единственном биографическом очерке о композиторе, вышедшем при его жизни и опубликованном в "Музыкальном лексиконе" Иоганна Готфрида Вальтера (1732)⁵. "...Это издание, — писал Форкель, — привлекло в свое время внимание всего музыкального мира, ибо никогда еще до тех пор люди не видели и не слышали столь превосходных клавирных сочинений. Тот, кто был в состоянии как следует разучить пьесы из этого сборника, мог тем самым добиться успеха в жизни; да и в наше время молодой музыкант может снискать себе с их помощью почет и уважение — настолько они великолепны, благозвучны, выразительны и вечно новы"⁶.

³ *Musikalische Bibliothek, oder Gründliche Nachricht nebst unpartheyischem Urtheil von alten und neuen musikalischen Schriften und Büchern...* Des vierten Bandes Erster Theil... Leipzig, im Jahr 1754. Im Mizlerischen Bücher-Verlag. S. 158—176; см. также: Документы жизни и деятельности Иоганна Себастьяна Баха / Сост. Х.-Й. Шульце; Пер. с нем. и коммент. В. А. Ерохина. М., 1980. С. 227—239.

⁴ *Forkel J. N. Ueber Johann Sebastian Bachs Leben, Kunst und Kunstwerke.* Leipzig, 1802. S. 50; см. также: *Форкель И. Н. О жизни, искусстве и о произведениях Иоганна Себастьяна Баха* / Пер. с нем. В. Ерохина; Коммент. и послесл. Н. Копчевского. М., 1987. С. 50.

⁵ *Musicalisches LEXICON Oder Musicalische Bibliothec...* von Johann Gottfried Walther... Leipzig: Wolfgang Deer, 1732. S. 64; см. также: Документы жизни и деятельности... С. 149—150. Характерно, что из всех сочинений, созданных Бахом ко времени выхода в свет "Музыкального лексикона" (а судя по всему, к началу 1730-х годов Бах написал уже пять ежегодников духовных кантат, большинство пассионов, Английские, Французские сюиты, I том "Хорошо темперированного клавира" и ряд других крупных произведений), И. Г. Вальтер выделил именно и только клавирные партиты BWV 825—830, представив каждую из них в своем очерке отдельно.

⁶ См.: *Форкель И. Н.* Цит. соч. С. 50.

К сожалению, автограф всех шести партит до нас не дошел. В авторской рукописи сохранились лишь ранние версии двух партит — a-moll и e-moll. Ими открывается вторая Клавирная книжка Анны Магдалены Бах, начатая в 1725 году⁷. В последующие годы Бах предпринял публикацию партит отдельными выпусками. Первая партита вышла из печати в 1726 году, Вторая и Третья — в 1727-м, Четвертая — в 1728-м, Пятая — в 1730 году⁸; относительно даты публикации Шестой партиты подобных точных сведений нет, так как на сегодняшний день ни один из экземпляров ее издания не известен (предполагается, что Шестая партита была опубликована либо в тот же год, что и Пятая, либо позже, в 1731 году, однако, несомненно, еще до появления совместного издания всех шести партит). Эти отдельные выпуски были также напечатаны за счет средств самого автора⁹.

Судя по сохранившимся экземплярам оригинальных изданий, клавирные партиты BWV 825—830 были теми немногими сочинениями И. С. Баха, которые выдержали несколько переизданий при жизни композитора: вначале как отдельные публикации каждой из пьес, затем как opus 1 "Clavier Übung", опубликованный в 1731 году, и как повторные его издания в последующие годы¹⁰.

⁷ Создание партит, судя по имеющимся источникам, на несколько лет предшествовало времени их появления в печати. Г. фон Дадельзен, исследуя вторую Клавирную книжку Анны Магдалены, пришел к выводу, что запись Партиты a-moll была основана либо на уже исправленном наброске, либо на значительном количестве различных набросков и что некоторая подготовительная работа должна была предшествовать и записи Партиты e-moll (см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 4 / Kritischer Bericht von Georg von Dadelzen. Kassel etc., 1957. S. 73—80*). Кроме того, в одной из ранних версий Сوناتы G-dur для скрипки и obbligatного чембало BWV 1019a (написанной до 1725 года) содержатся части, переработанные позднее и вошедшие в Партиту e-moll BWV 830 как Куранта и Гавот.

⁸ Оригинальные экземпляры всех этих изданий сохранились к настоящему времени. Даты их выхода в свет, указанные выше, приведены на титульном листе каждого из выпусков (см.: *Bach-Dokumente / Hrsg. vom Bach-Archiv Leipzig. Bd I: Schriftstücke von der Hand Johann Sebastian Bachs / Vorgelegt und erläutert von W. Neumann und H.-J. Schulze. Kritische Gesamtausgabe. Kassel, Basel etc., 1963. S. 224, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232*).

⁹ Из сочинений И. С. Баха до 1726 года известны опубликованными лишь две кантаты ("Gott ist mein König" 1708 года, вторая кантата от 1709 года, к сожалению, не сохранилась). Обе были напечатаны за счет магистрата города Мюльхаузена, в честь перевыборов которого они и были созданы.

¹⁰ Согласно исследованиям Ричарда Д. Джонса, при жизни Баха сборник издавался по крайней мере три раза. Шесть сохранившихся экземпляров оригинального

Гравировальные доски отдельных выпусков партит, как можно заметить по различиям гравировальных стилей, были выполнены несколькими людьми. Установлено, что известный лейпцигский мастер Иоганн Готфрид Крюгнер (1684—1769) принимал участие в гравировке заглавий частей и пагинации партит V и VI, а затем титульного листа, заглавий партит и пагинации общего издания всех этих сочинений в 1731 году¹¹. Нотный же текст гравировался двумя другими мастерами¹². Но

издания (G 1—6; в данном случае используются те условные обозначения экземпляров оригинального издания, которые дает Р. Джонс) относятся к первой печати в 1731 году, девятнадцать (G 8—26) свидетельствуют о повторном издании, и два (G 27 и 28) относятся к третьему изданию (см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1 / Kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones. Kassel etc., 1978. S. 17—23*). Первые шесть экземпляров имеют на титульном листе, после указания года издания — 1731, дополнительную строку: "Leipzig, in Commission bey Boetii Seel: hinderlassene Tochter, unter den Rath:haue" (см. факсимиле 2), означающую, что сборники продавались через дочь покойного Иоганна Теодора Бозтиуса, известного в то время книгопродавца в Лейпциге. Все эти экземпляры содержат ряд общих ошибок (неверное помещение номера страницы 40 слева, а не справа, как все другие четные страницы; неверное воспроизведение ритма в т. 5 Куранты из Партиты IV и ряд других неточностей). При повторной печати строка "Leipzig, in Commission bey Boetii..." была устранена и некоторые ошибки (в том числе номер страницы 40) исправлены в гравировке. Кроме того, все экземпляры оригинального издания имеют пагинацию арабскими цифрами, но два из них (относящиеся предположительно к третьей печати) содержат дополнительную, буквенную, нумерацию страниц. К сожалению, даты выхода в свет второго и третьего из этих изданий установить в настоящее время пока невозможно.

¹¹ Имена граверов в оригинальной печати партит нигде не значатся. В связи с этим идентификация их достаточно проблематична. К. Вольф полагает, что вся работа была выполнена в издательской мастерской И. Г. Крюгнера, но в гравировке принимало участие несколько его помощников (см.: *Wolff Chr. BACH: Essays on his life and music. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1991. P. 197—200*). Согласно исследованиям Г. Батлера, в подготовке отдельных выпусков партит помимо Крюгнера участвовал также другой известный лейпцигский гравер — Иоганн Бенджамин Брюль. Предполагается, что им были награвированы заглавия частей в партитах III и IV, а также часть пагинации в отдельных изданиях этих пьес (см.: *Butler G. The engraving of J. S. Bach's Six Partitas // The Journal of Musicological Research. 1986. Vol. 7. Nr 1. P. 3—4*).

¹² Хотя исследователи, занимавшиеся изучением оригинальной печати партит, всегда признавали два основных гравировальных стиля в графике их нотного текста, имена этих граверов долгое время продолжали оставаться неизвестными. Сравнительно недавно Г. Батлер на ос-

поскольку оба они были к тому времени, по-видимому, еще недостаточно опытные в гравировке нот, текст, подготовленный ими, был неоднороден и весьма далек от совершенства — не только в отношении графики, но и в отношении самого музыкального материала. Неудивительно поэтому, что уже первая печать партит содержала довольно значительное количество ошибок и неточностей. В подготовке общего издания этих сочинений в 1731 году использовались гравировальные доски отдельных выпусков партит; при этом, начиная со Второй партиты, были соответствующим образом изменены пагинация и заглавия произведений; ряд ошибок был исправлен, кроме того, были добавлены и изменены некоторые знаки орнаментики. Но исправить все недочеты первой печати, как видно по сохранившимся экземплярам, все-таки не удалось. В связи с этим многие ошибки и неточности первой гравировки остались и в общем издании партит 1731 года. Отдельные из них оказались исправленными в гравировке второй печати сборника (см. сноску 10), но довольно значительное их количество продолжало оставаться и во второй, и в третьей публикациях. Потому огромный интерес представляют те экземпляры оригинального издания, которые содержат исправления, внесенные от руки в уже напечатанный текст карандашом, темно-коричневыми или даже (в отдельных случаях) красными чернилами.

Наиболее важными из этих копий являются следующие:

G 23. Экземпляр, принадлежавший ранее Паулю Хиршу¹³ и находящийся в настоящее время в Британской библиотеке Лондона под шифром Hirsch III. 37.

G 24. Экземпляр, хранящийся в Государственной библиотеке Берлина под шифром DMS 224 676 (1) Rara.

G 25. Экземпляр, находящийся с 1910 года в Библиотеке Конгресса США (Вашингтон) под шифром M3. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233.

нове изучения различных оригинальных изданий того времени пришел к выводу, что граверами нотного текста партит могли быть ученики И. С. Баха Бальтазар Шмид и Иоганн Готхильф Циглер (см.: *Butler G. Op. cit.* P. 3—27).

¹³ По всей вероятности, этот экземпляр ранее находился в наследии Франца Хаузера (1794—1870), после смерти которого перешел к его сыну Йозефу, а с 1904 года вместе с большой частью коллекции Хаузера был передан в Королевскую библиотеку Берлина. Однако позже издание было приобретено коллекционером Паулем Адольфом Хиршем (1881—1951), чья библиотека до 1936 года находилась во Франкфурте-на-Майне, а затем хранилась в Кембридже (Англия). Британский музей приобрел коллекцию Хирша в 1946 году, позднее все манускрипты и оригинальные издания Баха из музея были переданы в Британскую библиотеку.

G 26. Экземпляр, хранящийся с 1951 года в библиотеке Иллинойского университета (Урбана/США) под шифром хq. 786. 41 / В 12 cu.

G 27. Экземпляр из библиотеки принцессы Анны-Амалии Прусской, хранящийся ныне в Государственной библиотеке Берлина под шифром Am. В. 82.

G 28. Экземпляр из коллекции Антония ван Хобокена, находящийся в Австрийской национальной библиотеке Вены (Sammlung van Hoboken).

Рукописные исправления, содержащиеся в этих экземплярах, безусловно, неравноценны. Некоторые из них (например, исправления в экземпляре Am. В. 82 из Государственной библиотеки Берлина), по всей вероятности, более позднего происхождения и могли принадлежать кому-то из ранних обладателей издания. Однако большинство рукописных исправлений в экземплярах из Британской библиотеки, из Библиотеки Конгресса, а также, возможно, в экземплярах из Государственной библиотеки Берлина (DMS 224 676 Rara), Иллинойского университета и Австрийской национальной библиотеки свидетельствуют, что Бах принимал непосредственное участие в проверке напечатанных экземпляров и вносил ряд изменений в их текст. Отдельные из них связаны с исправлением очевидных ошибок, допущенных граверами. Некоторые касаются улучшения деталей графики издания. Наконец, еще одна группа исправлений отражает изменение намерений композитора и представляет нам новый вариант текста в отношении орнаментики, артикуляции, темповых указаний, логики голосоведения и принципов обращения тематического материала (подробнее см. в комментариях к нотному тексту).

Безусловно, отделить те поправки в оригинальном издании партит, которые сделаны рукой самого композитора, от тех, которые были внесены в текст, возможно, другими людьми под руководством Баха или по образцу его исправлений в одном из экземпляров, сейчас достаточно сложно. Хотя по целому ряду идентификационных признаков многие нотные знаки и знаки альтерации в экземпляре из Британской библиотеки, темповые указания в вашингтонском экземпляре и некоторые другие исправления с достаточной степенью вероятности можно отнести к баховским¹⁴. То, что Бах

¹⁴ Р. Джонс, например, считает, что экземпляр Британской библиотеки находился в доме Баха и поправки в нем исходят от самого композитора (см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1 / Kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones. Kassel etc., 1978. S. 29*). В связи с этим Джонс отдает предпочтение данному экземпляру перед всеми остальными. Кр. Вольф, оспаривая мнение Джонса, полагает, что исправления в других экземплярах оригинального издания партит — и особенно в экземпляре из Библиотеки Конгресса — имеют не меньшее значение, чем исправления в экземпляре из Британской библиотеки, и недооцени-

проверял и корректировал отдельные выпуски, доказывают и другие факты. Например, в одном из экземпляров издания *Партиты c-moll* (Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig: Sammlung Becker III. 6. 12) есть страница, на которой поверх недостаточно четкой печати текст обведен от руки — и почерк самого И. С. Баха узнается здесь без сомнения (см. факсимиле 6). Помимо этого, рукописные исправления присутствуют и в печати других частей "*Clavier Übung*". Близость их (особенно в экземпляре II части "*Clavier Übung*" из Британской библиотеки, К. 8. g. 7) большинству поправок в печати клавирных партит отмечалась уже неоднократно. Принципы же изменения текста (к примеру, такие, как исправления обращения темы во втором разделе Жиги из *Партиты a-moll*; см. комментарии к нотному тексту и факсимиле 8) достаточно характерны для баховской практики переработки своих сочинений и еще раз свидетельствуют в пользу того, что подавляющее большинство исправлений в перечисленных выше экземплярах могло исходить от самого композитора.

В основу настоящей публикации положен текст партит, воспроизведенный в оригинальном издании 1731 года, с учетом тех рукописных поправок, которые содержатся в экземплярах из Британской библиотеки Лондона (Hirsch III. 37), Государственной библиотеки Берлина (DMS 224 676 (1) Rara и Am. B. 82), Библиотеки Конгресса США (МЗ. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233), библиотеки Иллинойского университета (хq. 786. 41 / B 12 cu) и Австрийской национальной библиотеки (Sammlung van Hoboken). В этом заключается принципиальное отличие данного издания от распространенного в исполнительской практике уртекста, опубликованного в издательстве "Peters" и подготовленного Куртом Зольданом¹⁵. Большую помощь в работе оказали те

вать их значение нельзя (см.: *Wolff Chr.* Textkritische Bemerkungen zum Originaldruck der Bachschen Partiten // *Bach-Jahrbuch*. 1979. S. 65—74; *Wolff Chr.* BACH: Essays... P. 214—222). Позднее Р. Джонс опубликовал дополнение к своему изданию, в котором тщательным образом перечислил и откомментировал поправки в остальных экземплярах, не вошедшие в основной текст критических комментариев (см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1. Erster Teil der Klavierübung: Sechs Partiten (BWV 825—830) / Nachtrag zum Kritischen Bericht von Richard D. P. Jones.* Kassel, Basel etc., 1997).

¹⁵ См.: *Joh. Seb. Bach. Klavierübung. I. Teil: Partiten / Nach dem Erstdruck revidiert und herausgegeben von Kurt Soldan. Peters, [1937]*. В основу этого издания положен, главным образом, текст одной из первых, боэтиевских копий оригинального издания, не содержащий никаких рукописных поправок. Издание под ред. Н. Копчевско-

издания партит, которые осуществлены в недавние годы на основе экземпляров оригинального издания с рукописными поправками¹⁶. Однако исследование перечисленных выше оригинальных экземпляров печати 1731 года позволило редактору настоящего издания прийти к собственным выводам относительно прочтения партит и разрешения целого ряда проблематичных ситуаций в тексте этих сочинений. Разногласия и полемика с редакторами существующих к настоящему времени публикаций клавирных партит представлена в комментариях. Те знаки альтерации и орнаментики, которые помещены в нотном тексте в круглых скобках, относятся к рукописным добавлениям и исправлениям в отдельных оригинальных экземплярах¹⁷. Нотные знаки, связующие лиги, знаки альтерации и орнаментики, заключенные в квадратные скобки, относятся к редакторским конъектурам и во многих случаях даются на усмотрение исполнителя. Многочисленные факсимильные изображения фрагментов оригинального издания и его рукописных исправлений, а также подробные текстологи-

го (*Иоганн Себастьян Бах. Klavierübung. Часть первая: Партиты. М., 1962*) полностью воспроизводит текст, опубликованный в издательстве "Peters", и потому в комментариях к нотному тексту настоящего издания не упоминается. В издании под ред. С. Диденко (*Иоганн Себастьян Бах. Партиты BWV 825—830 (Klavierübung, I. Teil) / Ред. С. Диденко. М., 1982*), как явствует из предисловия и комментариев, рукописные исправления в оригинальном издании партит также не учтены.

¹⁶ Это, главным образом, следующие публикации: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1 / Herausgegeben von Richard D. Jones. Kassel etc., 1976; J. S. Bach. Partitas Nos. I—III BWV 825, 826 & 827 / Edited by Walter Emery; fingered by Max Pirany. The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, 1981; J. S. Bach. Partitas Nos. IV—VI BWV 828, 829 & 830 / Edited by Walter Emery; fingered by Max Pirany. The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, 1981; Johann Sebastian Bach. Klavierübung I. 6 Partiten / Nach verschiedenen Exemplaren der Originalausgabe herausgegeben von Klaus Engler; Fingersätze und Anmerkungen zur Interpretation von Edith Picht-Axenfeld. Bde I, II. Wiener Urtext Edition, 1993.*

¹⁷ Все они оговорены в комментариях. При этом большинство исправлений из лондонского, берлинского (DMS 224 676 (1) Rara), вашингтонского, иллинойского и венского экземпляров (в особенности если они совпадают) введены в текст настоящего издания без каких бы то ни было скобок. Те поправки и добавления, которые присутствуют лишь в одном или двух из этих экземпляров и не находят соответствия в других, нередко вводятся в круглых скобках. Разумеется, выбор той или иной формы подачи исправлений диктуется личным вкусом редактора, но каждый раз исполнителю предлагается самому судить, какие из этих добавлений он может использовать на практике.

ческие комментарии призваны ввести исполнителя и исследователя музыки И. С. Баха в круг тех проблем, с которыми дошли до нас многие сочинения великого композитора, и не только дать пищу для размышлений, но и предоставить право выбора того или иного прочтения на основе знакомства с наиболее подлинным и достоверным материалом.

Редактор выражает благодарность библиотекам и архивам, в которых велась работа по подготовке настоящего издания: Государственной библиотеке Берлина (*Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung*), Баховскому архиву в Лейпциге (*Bach-Archiv Leipzig*), Музыкальной библиотеке Лейпцига (*Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig*), Австрийской национальной библиотеке в Вене (*Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien*), Британской библиотеке Лондона (*British Library*,

London), а также Библиотеке Конгресса США (*D. C. Library of Congress, Washington*) и библиотеке Иллинойского университета (*Illinois University Library, Urbana / USA*) за фотокопии и микрофильмы, предоставленные Баховскому институту в Гёттингене и Баховскому архиву в Лейпциге. Работа в перечисленных выше библиотеках и архивах была бы невозможна без поддержки Института Джорджа Белла (*The George Bell Institute, Great Britain*), членом которого является редактор настоящего издания. Особая благодарность этой организации и лично ее директору, доктору Эндрю Чендлеру (*Dr. Andrew Chandler*). За помощь в разыскании различных источников и материалов редактор благодарит также госпожу Веру Липпольдову (*Frau Viera Lippoldova / Bach-Archiv Leipzig*) и госпожу Рут Ватерман (*Mrs. Ruth Waterman / London*).

Татьяна Шабалина
Санкт-Петербург, ноябрь 2003

PREFACE

That was in 1731, when Johann Sebastian Bach started on his mostly profound editorial project. The collection of six Partitas, signed as Opus 1, got the first base, for the kind of clavier genres and forms compendium to be published. Its title would be "Clavier Übung" ("Keyboard Exercises").¹ The title page ran:

*Keyboard Exercises,
consisting of
Preludes, Allemandes, Courantes,
Sarabandes, Giges,
Minuets and other Galantries;
composed for the recreation
of the music-lovers' spirit
by
Johann Sebastian Bach,
acting Capellmeister of His Highness
the Grand Prince of Saxon-Weisenfels
and Director of Choral Music in Leipzig.
Opus 1.
Published by the author himself.
1731²*

The inscription "In Verlegung des Autoris" ("Published by the author") points to the publication of the collection realized at the composer's expense.

¹ During the time of J. S. Bach's life and creative work the term "exercise" (*Übung, Übungen*, sometimes this word was written as *Ubung*) had the wider sphere of meanings, than during the next centuries. Many composers of that time used the term "Clavier Exercises" for Suites, Partitas and other compositions, written in mostly various genres and forms. It was not accidentally, that the Russian musicologists tried to find other variants of the term "Clavier Übung" translation, such as "Clavier School", "Clavier Practice" etc. As to this edition we'll adhere to the generally accepted and mostly precise translation, such as "Clavier Exercises", remembering, however, that these are not technical tasks for mastering some definite technical skills being implied here.

² In the original:

*Clavir Übung
bestehend in
Praeludien, Allemanden, Couranten, Sarabanden,
Gigen,
Menuetten, und andern Galanerien;
Denen Liebhabern zur Gemüths Ergoetzung verfertigt
von
Johann Sebastian Bach
Hochfürst[lich] Sächsisch-Weisenfelsischen würcklichen
Capellmeistern
und
Directore Chori Musici Lipsiensis.
OPUS 1.
In Verlegung des Autoris.
1731*

Though the way of copper engraving was not a cheap undertaking for music publishing that time, Bach did really imagine all the advantages of printed compositions over the written copies' distribution. Thus the Partitas enjoyed the popularity, having been recognized by both professionals and music lovers already during the composer's life due to their publication. That's why those were exactly the mentioned works to begin all the lists of J. S. Bach's compositions met in the earliest historical sources: the Obituary made by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach and Johann Friedrich Agricola (1754),³ the book by Johann Nikolaus Forkel (1802).⁴ These exact compositions are enumerated at the only biographical essay about the composer, having appeared during his life and being published in "Musical Lexicon" by Johann Gottfried Walther (1732).⁵ "...This edition, — Forkel wrote, — attracted all the musical world's attention in those days, for people had not ever heard clavier compositions of such splendour. The true success was achieved by the ones, who were able to learn properly the pieces from this collection, so as nowadays, when a young musician may gain honour and respect to himself with their help, for they are really wonderful, harmonious, expressive and ever novel".⁶

Unfortunately, the autograph of all the six Partitas has not reached us. The two Partitas' (A minor and E minor) earlier versions were preserved in the author's manuscripts. The second Notebook of Anna

³ *Musikalische Bibliothek, oder Gründliche Nachricht nebst unpartheyischem Urtheil von alten und neuen musicalischen Schriften und Büchern...* Des vierten Bandes Erster Theil... Leipzig, im Jahr 1754, im Mizlerischen Bücher-Verlag, S. 158—176. See also: *The new Bach reader: a life of Johann Sebastian Bach in letters and documents*, ed. by H. T. David and A. Mendel; revised and enlarged by Chr. Wolff, N.—Y.—London, 1998, p. 297—307.

⁴ J. N. Forkel, *Ueber Johann Sebastian Bachs Leben, Kunst und Kunstwerke*, Leipzig, 1802, S. 50. See also: J. N. Forkel, *On Johann Sebastian Bach's life, genius, and works*, in: *The new Bach reader...*, p. 463.

⁵ *Musicalisches LEXICON Oder Musicalische Bibliothec...* von Johann Gottfried Walthern... Leipzig, verlegt Wolfgang Deer, 1732, S. 64. See also: *The new Bach reader...* p. 294, 295. It looks distinctive exactly for the clavier Partitas BWV 825—830 to have been especially marked being represented separately by J. G. Walther in his essay about J. S. Bach in the "Musical Lexicon", although the five annual cycles of sacred cantatas, the majority of Passions, the English and French suites, volume I of the "Well-Tempered Clavier" and series of other large-scaled compositions had been already created by Bach to the beginning of the 1730ies.

⁶ J. N. Forkel, op. cit., S. 50.

⁷ The Partitas are known to have been created some years before they appeared in publication, according to the

Magdalena Bach (begun in 1725)⁷ was opened by them. The next time Bach undertook publication of the Partitas in separate issues. The first Partita appeared in 1726; the second and third ones saw the world in 1727; the fourth Partita — in 1728 and the fifth one — in 1730.⁸ As to the sixth Partita, there's no precise information about the date of its publication, for none of its edition's copies is known today (supposedly, the sixth Partita was published either the year of the fifth one publication, or later, in 1731. However, it was undoubtedly issued before the collected edition of all the six Partitas). Those separate issues were also printed at the expense of the composer himself.⁹

The preserved copies of the original editions point to the clavier Partitas BWV 825—830 to be among those few compositions by J. S. Bach, to have gone through several editions during the author's life. Firstly, each of the pieces was published independently, then the Opus 1 "Clavier Übung" came into being in 1731, and at last its reissues appeared the next years.¹⁰

sources existing. Studying the second Notebook of Anna Magdalena Bach, G. von Dadelsen concluded, that the Partita A minor was written down either on the base of the corrected draft, or on the base of significant quantity of various drafts. Besides, there was really some preparatory work to have preceded the Partita E minor to be put down (see: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, Ser. V, Bd 4, kritischer Bericht von Georg von Dadelsen, Kassel etc., 1957, S. 73—80). As to the Sonata G major for violin and cembalo obligato BWV 1019a, one of its early versions (composed before 1725) had contained the movements, which were later amended and inserted to the Partita E minor BWV 830 as *Corrente* and *Tempo di Gavotta*.

⁸ The original copies of all these editions are preserved nowadays. There are the dates of their publication, pointed above, having been adduced on each issue's title-page (see: *Bach-Dokumente*, hrsg. vom Bach-Archiv Leipzig, Bd. I: Schriftstücke von der Hand Johann Sebastian Bachs, vorgelegt und erläutert von W. Neumann und H.-J. Schulze, kritische Gesamtausgabe, Kassel, Basel etc., 1963, S. 224, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232).

⁹ As to J. S. Bach's works, having been composed before the 1726, only two cantatas are known to be published ("Gott ist mein König" dating 1708; the second cantata dating 1709 hasn't reached us unfortunately). Both of them were published at the expense of the Mühlhausen council, having been created in honour of its election.

¹⁰ According to Richard D. Jones' researches the collection was published three times at least during Bach's life. Six copies preserved of the original edition (G 1—6, here R. Jones' conventional signs are used) refer to the first print in 1731, nineteen of them (G 8—26) witness to the repeated publication and two of them (G 27 and 28) refer to the third edition (see: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, Ser. V, Bd. 1, kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones, Kassel etc., 1978, S. 17—23). The first six copies contain the additional inscription on

The engraving plates of separate Partitas issues are discovered to have been fulfilled by several men as the differences between their etching manners witness. Well-known Leipzig master Johann Gottfried Krüger (1684—1769) is discovered to have participated directly in the process of some details' engraving, among which there were titles to the movements and pagination of Partitas V and VI, and later the title-page, Partitas' titles and pagination inside the collective edition of all the six Partitas in 1731¹¹. As to the music itself, it was engraved by the other two men.¹² However, their lack of maturity and experience in the art of musical engraving to that time made the music prepared by them look less accomplished not only by the mere graphic aspect, but also by the quality of the represented material. That's why it's no wonder, that rather numerous errors and inaccuracies have been getting found already at each

title-page after the year "1731" indication, which is read this way: "Leipzig, in Commission bey Boetii Seel: hinterlassene Tochter, unter den Rath:hause" (see Facsimile 2). This means, that the collections were sold through the daughter of Johann Theodor Boëtius, well-known bookseller of Leipzig. All these copies contain series of common errors (such as the ordinal number on page 40 located on the left side, while the even pages are used to be given indexes on the right sides, so as in the other cases; unprecise rhythm in bar 5 of Courante from Partita IV and other inaccuracies). The line "Leipzig, in Commission bey Boetii..." was removed at the repeated print, so as some errors (including the number of page 40) were corrected at the engraving. Besides, all the original edition's copies have pagination with Arabic numerals. Only two of these copies (referring supposedly to the third print) contain the additional alphabetical symbols. Unfortunately, it's rather impossible to define what the second and third editions date by.

¹¹ The engravers' names are nowhere indicated in the Partitas original edition. Hence it's rather hard to identify them. Chr. Wolff supposes all the work to have been fulfilled at the J. G. Krüger's engraving shop. Meanwhile some of his assistants were involved in the engraving (see: Wolff Chr. *BACH: Essays on his life and music*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1991, p. 197—200). According to G. Butler's researching, the other famous Leipzig engraver Johann Benjamin Brühl took part in Partitas' etching process beside Krüger himself. Thus Butler guesses that Brühl should have engraved the movements titles in Partitas III and IV, so as the part of pagination in separate editions of these pieces (G. Butler, *The engraving of J. S. Bach's Six Partitas*, in: *The Journal of Musicological Research*, vol. 7, Nr. 1, 1986, p. 3—4).

¹² Though the researchers studying the Partitas original engraving were always inclined to account two main etching styles in their music's graphic, the engravers' names have been remained unknown for a long time. Not long ago G. Butler concluded basing on different original editions those were Bach's students Balthasar Schmid and Johann Gotthilf Ziegler to have evidently engraved the Partitas' music (see: G. Butler, op. cit., p. 3—27).

Partita's first publication. During the preparatory work at the collected edition of these compositions in 1731 the engraving plates of the Partitas' separate issues were used. Meanwhile the pagination and titles were changed properly beginning with the second Partita, series of errors were corrected; besides, some of ornamentation signs were added and changed. Nevertheless, the preserved copies demonstrate the primary print faults to be still left in the text. Therefore, many mistakes and inaccuracies of the first engraving remained at the edition of 1731. Some of them were corrected in the second print of the collection (see foot-note 10), but rather many errors still existed both at the second and third publications. Thus the corrections inserted with pencil, black-brown or even (in some cases) red ink by hand to the original edition copies make them utterly valuable indeed.

These are the utmostly important of them:

G 23. The copy, which belonged to Paul Hirsch,¹³ situated now at the British Library (London) under the shelfmark Hirsch III. 37.

G 24. The copy, preserved at the State Library in Berlin under the cipher DMS 224 676 (1) Rara.

G 25. The copy, situated at the D. C. Library of Congress (Washington) from 1910 under the cipher M3. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233.

G 26. The copy, situated at the Illinois University Library (Urbana, USA) from 1951 under the shelfmark xq. 786.41 / B 12 cu.

G 27. The copy from the library of Princess Anna Amalia of Prussia, now a part of the State Library in Berlin, under the shelfmark Am. B. 82.

G 28. The copy from the collection of Anthony van Hoboken situated at the Austrian National Library in Vienna (Sammlung van Hoboken).

The handwritten corrections in these copies are not equivalent at all. Some of them (e. g., corrections in the copy of the State Library in Berlin Am. B. 82) may originate later, having belonged to the earliest proprietors of the edition. However, the majority of the handwritten corrections in the copies from the British Library, Washington Library of Congress, perhaps also from the copies of the State Library in Berlin (DMS 224 676 [1] Rara), Illinois University

and the Austrian National Library witness Bach himself to have participated in the proof of printed copies, inserting series of changes to this text. Some of these corrections are connected with evident mistakes, made by the engravers. Some relate to the edition's graphical details' improvement. Finally, there is one more group of corrections, revealing the composer's intentions to be changed in the cases of ornamentation, articulation, tempo indications, logic of part-writing and principles of thematical material's inversions (see the details in the music text's commentaries).

Of course, it's rather difficult to determine, which of the corrections in the original copies were made by the composer himself, and which of them were inserted by the other people only guided by Bach, or according to his proof in one of the copies. Meanwhile, there are many notes and accidentals at the British Library's copy, tempo indications at the Washington copy and some other corrections, which may evidently be identified as Bach's ones according to several apparent features.¹⁴ There are also the other facts confirming Bach's participation in proof of some separate issues. E. g., one of the edited Partita C minor's copies (Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig: Sammlung Becker III. 6. 12) contains the page, printed rather illegible, being, however, outlined by hand for to clarify the etching. J. S. Bach's hand-writing is identified, it stares in your face (see Facsimile 6). Besides this, the corrections made by hand are present also at the other parts of "Clavier Übung". Their kinship (especially at the Second part's copy of "Clavier Übung" from the British Library K. 8. g. 7) to the majority of corrections at the clavier Partitas' print was

¹³ Apparently, this copy was formerly located in Franz Hauser's (1794—1870) heritage. Later it passed to his son Joseph, and from 1904 it was given to the Royal Library in Berlin together with the great part of Hauser's collection. However, later this edition was acquired by the collector Paul Adolph Hirsch (1881—1951), whose library had been situated in Frankfurt-am-Mein before 1936 and later it moved to Cambridge (England). The British Museum acquired Hirsch's collection in 1946, later all the Bach's manuscripts and original editions from the museum were given to the British Library.

¹⁴ E. g. R. Jones considers the British Library's copy to have been located at Bach's house. Hence, the corrections were brought forward by the composer himself (see: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, Ser. V, Bd. 1, kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones, Kassel etc., 1978, S. 29). In this connection Jones prefers this copy than the others in his edition's music text. Chr. Wolff, contesting Jones' opinion, supposes that the corrections in the other copies of the Partitas' original edition and, especially in the Washington Library of Congress copy are not less important, than the corrections in the British Library copy. Their significance should not be underestimated (see: Chr. Wolff, *Textkritische Bemerkungen zum Originaldruck der Bachschen Partiten*, in: Bach-Jahrbuch 1979, S. 65—74; Chr. Wolff, *BACH: Essays...*, p. 214—222). Later R. Jones published the supplement to his edition, where he thoroughly enumerated and commented the other copies' corrections which weren't inserted to the main text of the critical commentaries (see: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, Ser. V, Bd. 1, Erster Teil der Klavierübung: Sechs Partiten (BWV 825—830), Nachtrag zum Kritischen Bericht von Richard D. P. Jones, Kassel, Basel etc., 1997).

noticed and not just once. The principles of textual revision (e. g., such as the theme's inversion revisions in the second part of Gigue from the Partita A minor; see commentaries to music and facsimile 8) are rather peculiar to Bach's practice of his compositions' revision. It looks once more evident, the overwhelming majority of corrections in the copies mentioned above could have been brought forth by the composer himself.

This very publication is based on the version of Partitas, reproduced at the original edition of 1731, taking into consideration the handwritten corrections, which are inserted to the copies from the British Library in London (Hirsch III. 37), State Library in Berlin (DMS 224 676 (1) Rara and Am. B. 82), D. C. Library of Congress in the USA (M3. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233), Illinois University Library (xq. 786. 41 / B 12 cu) and the Austrian National Library (Sammlung van Hoboken). This is the way it differs from the Urtext, widely-distributed amongst performers, having been published by the Peters Edition and prepared by Kurt Soldan.¹⁵ The Partitas publications having been recently realized on the base of the original edition's copies with handwritten corrections were of great use in our working process.¹⁶ Meanwhile, the editor of the present edition made her own conclusions having studied all the mentioned original copies published in 1731, i. e. concerning their textual problems. The commentaries to music are the kind of controversy carried on by the editor herself

with the editors of existing publications. The parenthesized accidentals and ornamentation signs refer to hand-written additions and corrections in separate original copies.¹⁷ Note signs, ties, accidentals etc. in square brackets refer to the conjectures, which are proposed at performer's discretion in rather many cases. Numerous facsimile excerpts from the original edition and its handwritten corrections provided with detailed textological commentaries are called forth to acquaint those who perform and study J. S. Bach's music with series of his compositions' problems. The executants are suggested the choice of interpretation on the base of their coming in touch with the sphere of mostly authentic material introduced in this edition.

The editor brings special thanks to those libraries and archives, where the preparatory work on this publication was carried on: State Library in Berlin (*Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung*), Bach Archive in Leipzig (*Bach-Archiv Leipzig*), Leipzig Music Library (*Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig*), Austrian National Library in Vienna (*Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien*), British Library (London); so as the D. C. Library of Congress (Washington) and the Illinois University Library (Urbana / USA) for the photo copies and microfilms, kindly given to the Bach-Institute in Göttingen and the Bach Archive in Leipzig. The work in these libraries and archives became possible due to the George Bell Institute (Great Britain) which fellow the editor of the present publication is honoured to be listed. Therefore the editor expresses special gratitude to this institution and personally to its Director Dr. Andrew Chandler. The editor expresses also her gratitude to Mrs. Viera Lippoldova (Bach-Archive, Leipzig) and Mrs. Ruth Waterman (London) for their assistance while different sources and materials finding.

Tatiana Shabalina

St Petersburg, November 2003

(translated by Asya Ardova)

¹⁵ Joh. Seb. Bach, *Klavierübung, I. Teil: Partiten*, nach dem Erstdruck revidiert und herausgegeben von Kurt Soldan, Peters, [1937]. This edition is based mainly on the text of the first original edition's copies from the Boëtius' ones without any handwritten corrections. The publication edited by N. Kopchevsky (Johann Sebastian Bach, *Klavierübung, Part I: Partitas*, Moscow, 1962) fully reproduces the text of the Peters publication. That's why that edition is not mentioned in the commentaries to music here. As to the publication edited by S. Didenko (Johann Sebastian Bach, *Partitas BWV 825—830 (Klavierübung, I. Teil)*, edited by S. Didenko, Moscow, 1982), the handwritten corrections at the original edition of Partitas are not taken on an account.

¹⁶ These are mainly the following publications: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke*, Ser. V, Bd. 1, herausgegeben von Richard D. Jones, Kassel etc., 1976; J. S. Bach, *Partitas Nos. I—III BWV 825, 826 & 827*, edited by Walter Emery, fingered by Max Pirany, The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, 1981; J. S. Bach, *Partitas Nos. IV—VI BWV 828, 829 & 830*, edited by Walter Emery, fingered by Max Pirany, The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, 1981; Johann Sebastian Bach, *Klavierübung I: 6 Partiten*, nach verschiedenen Exemplaren der Originalausgabe herausgegeben von Klaus Engler, Fingersätze und Anmerkungen zur Interpretation von Edith Picht-Axenfeld, Bde I, II, Wiener Urtext Edition, 1993.

¹⁷ All of them are stipulated in the commentaries. The majority of corrections from the London, Berlin DMS 224 676 (1) Rara, Washington, Illinois and Viennese copies (especially if they coincide) are introduced without any brackets to the present edition's text. Those corrections and additions, which are present only in one or two out of the copies and lacking correspondence in the others, are often introduced in brackets. Of course, the corrections are suggested by the editor the way directed by her personal taste. Meanwhile, the interpreter is offered to decide which additions are to be practically used.

ПАРТИТА 1

BWV 825

PARTITA 1

BWV 825

Praeludium

The image displays the musical score for the Praeludium of Partita 1, BWV 825, by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for piano and is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system begins with a treble staff featuring a series of eighth-note patterns, some with grace notes, and a bass staff with a long, sustained note. The second system continues the treble staff's melodic line and introduces a more active bass line. The third system features a complex treble staff with many beamed notes and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a wide intervallic leap and a bass staff with a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage. The fifth system concludes the piece with a treble staff of quarter notes and a bass staff of eighth notes, ending with a final cadence.

11

System 11: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth notes and rests. The key signature has two flats.

13

System 13: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a more complex melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff continues the supporting pattern. The key signature has two flats.

15

System 15: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a dense melodic texture with many sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has two flats.

17

System 17: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with some slurs. Bass staff has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has two flats.

19

System 19: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs. The key signature has two flats.

Allemande

Allemande

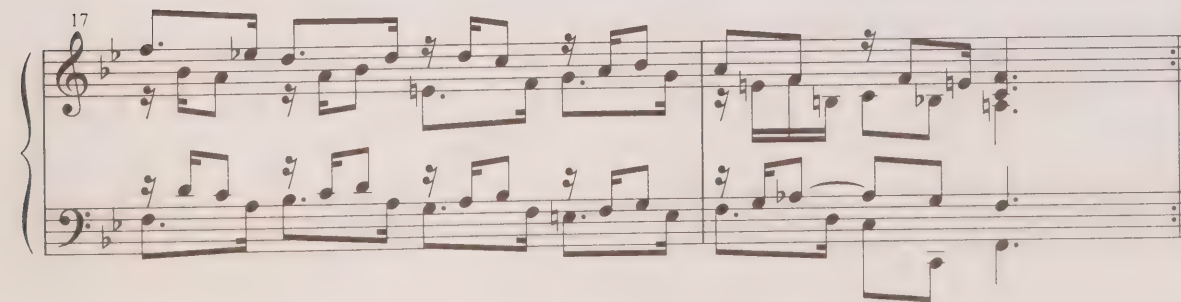
3

5

7

[b]

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Allemande". The score is written for piano (indicated by the grand staff) and is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass). The first system shows measures 1 and 2. The second system shows measures 3 and 4. The third system shows measures 5 and 6. The fourth system shows measures 7 and 8. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef provides a simple harmonic accompaniment, often using whole notes and rests. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 8.



19

Measures 19 and 20 of a musical score. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 19 features a treble clef with a quarter rest followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass clef with a quarter rest followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 20 continues with similar rhythmic patterns in both staves.

21

Measures 21 and 22. Measure 21 has a treble clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 22 continues with similar rhythmic patterns in both staves.

23

Measures 23 and 24. Measure 23 has a treble clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 24 continues with similar rhythmic patterns in both staves.

25

Measures 25 and 26. Measure 25 has a treble clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 26 continues with similar rhythmic patterns in both staves.

27

[~]

Measures 27 and 28. Measure 27 has a treble clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass clef with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 28 continues with similar rhythmic patterns in both staves. A tilde symbol [~] is placed above the treble staff in measure 27.

29

Measures 29-30 of a musical score in B-flat major. The treble clef staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including trills in measures 29 and 30. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

31

Measures 31-32 of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff has a simpler accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature remains B-flat major.

33

Measures 33-34 of the musical score. The treble clef staff features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues with a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains B-flat major.

35

Measures 35-36 of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic base with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature remains B-flat major.

37

Measures 37-38 of the musical score. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 37. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment. The key signature remains B-flat major. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in both staves.

Corrente

This musical score is for a piece titled "Corrente" in B-flat major, 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The first system (measures 1-4) features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and a melody of eighth notes in the treble. The second system (measures 5-8) introduces a melodic line in the treble with a *mf* marking. The third system (measures 9-12) continues the melodic development in the treble. The fourth system (measures 13-16) features a more complex treble melody with trills and a *f* marking. The fifth system (measures 17-20) concludes with a final melodic flourish in the treble and a sustained bass accompaniment.

21

First system of music, measures 21-24. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, Bb4, and C5. A wavy line (trill) is written above the first measure. The bass line consists of eighth notes: G3, A3, Bb3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4.

25

Second system of music, measures 25-28. The melody continues with eighth notes. A wavy line (trill) is written above the final measure of the system. The bass line continues with eighth notes, ending with a whole note G3.

29

Third system of music, measures 29-32. The melody features a key change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) starting in measure 30. It includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the system. The bass line features a key change to two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp) starting in measure 30, with a repeat sign at the beginning.

33

Fourth system of music, measures 33-37. The melody in the treble clef has a wavy line (trill) above the first measure. The bass line continues with eighth notes. The key signature remains two flats.

38

Fifth system of music, measures 38-41. The melody continues with eighth notes. The bass line continues with eighth notes. The key signature remains two flats.

42

System 1, measures 42-45. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

46

System 2, measures 46-49. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains its accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final note of the melody in measure 49.

50

System 3, measures 50-52. Measures 50 and 51 feature a wavy line (trill) over the first note of the melody. The right hand plays eighth-note runs, and the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

53

System 4, measures 53-56. The melody in the right hand includes a wavy line (trill) in measure 54. The left hand has rests in measure 53 and then continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

57

System 5, measures 57-60. The melody in the right hand features a wavy line (trill) in measure 58. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in both staves.

Sarabande

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Sarabande". The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4.

Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each system:

- System 1: Measures 1-3
- System 2: Measures 4-5
- System 3: Measures 6-7
- System 4: Measures 8-9
- System 5: Measures 10-11

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings (p). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure.

13

System 13-14: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a repeat sign at measure 13, followed by a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a chordal accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Measure 14 continues the melodic and harmonic development.

15

System 15-16: Treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. Bass staff has a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign in the bass staff.

17

System 17-19: Treble staff features a more complex melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. Measure 19 ends with a repeat sign in the bass staff.

20

System 20-22: Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a repeat sign. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. Measure 22 ends with a repeat sign in the bass staff.

23

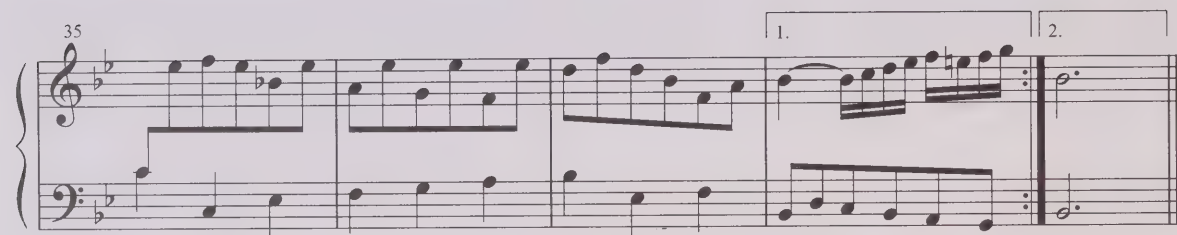
System 23-25: Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. Measure 25 ends with a repeat sign in the bass staff.

26

System 26-28: Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a repeat sign. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and rests. Measure 28 ends with a repeat sign in the bass staff.

Menuet 1

Menuet 1 is a short piece in G minor, 3/4 time. The score is written for piano and consists of 24 measures. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system contains measures 1-5. The second system contains measures 6-11. The third system contains measures 12-15, with a first ending bracket over measures 14 and 15. The fourth system contains measures 16-20, with a second ending bracket over measures 19 and 20. The fifth system contains measures 21-24, which conclude the piece with a final cadence. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.



Menuet 2



Giga

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Giga". The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The music is characterized by a fast tempo and a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes measure numbers 4, 7, 10, and 13. The final measure (14) ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and accidentals (flats and naturals).

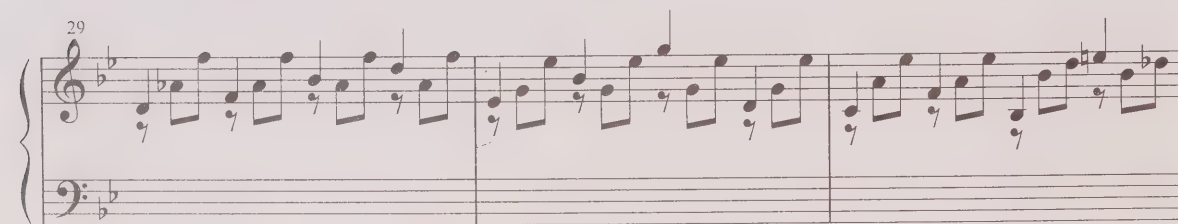
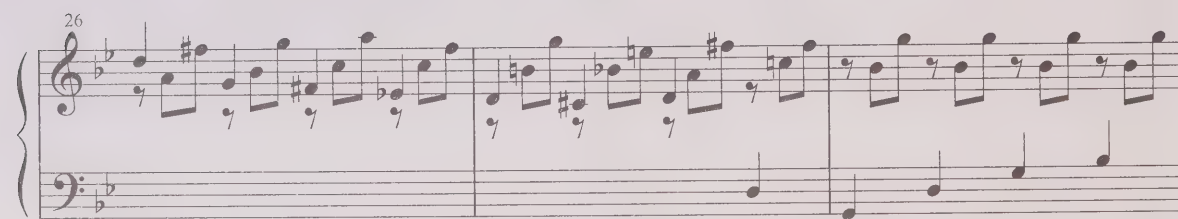
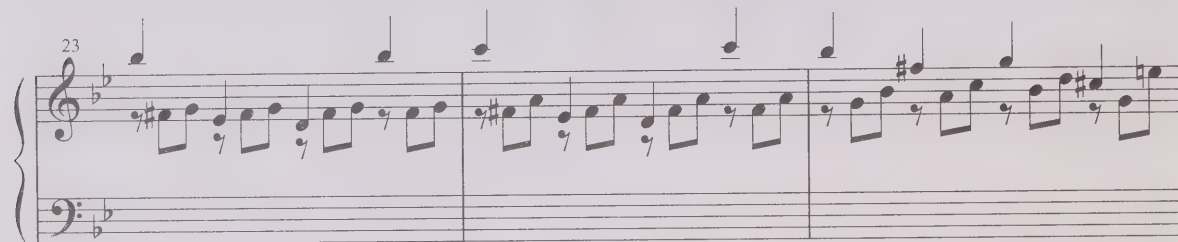
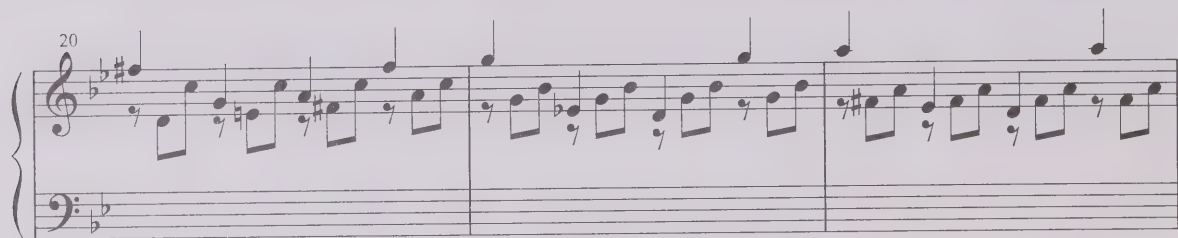
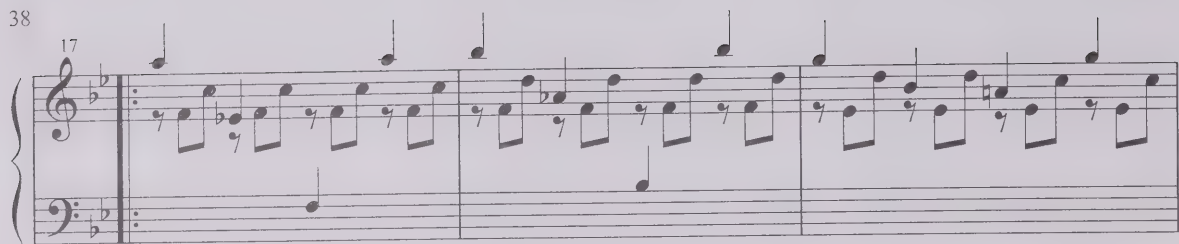
Measures 1-3: Treble clef, B-flat major, 3/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line is mostly whole notes.

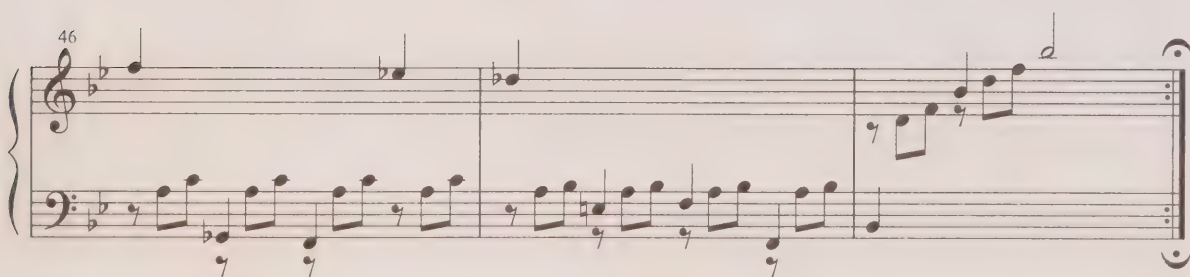
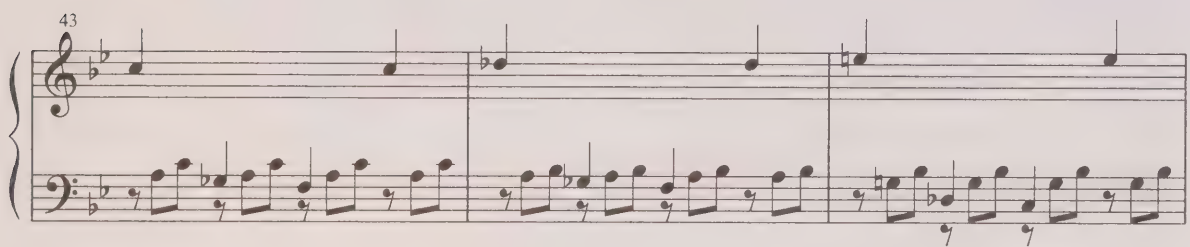
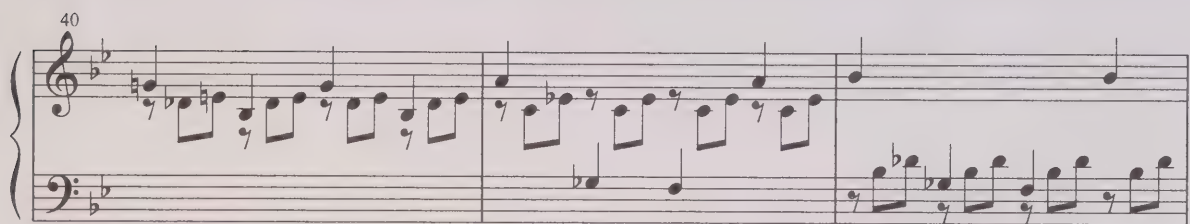
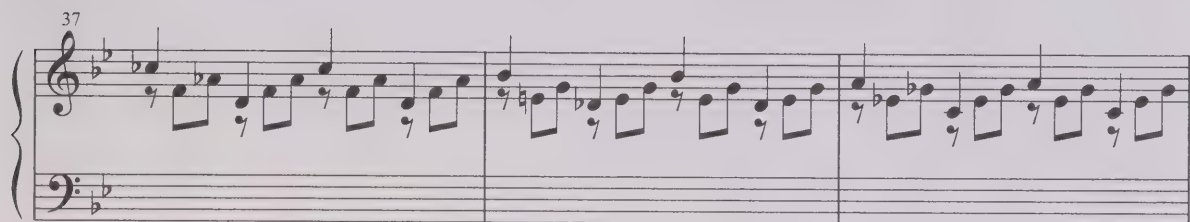
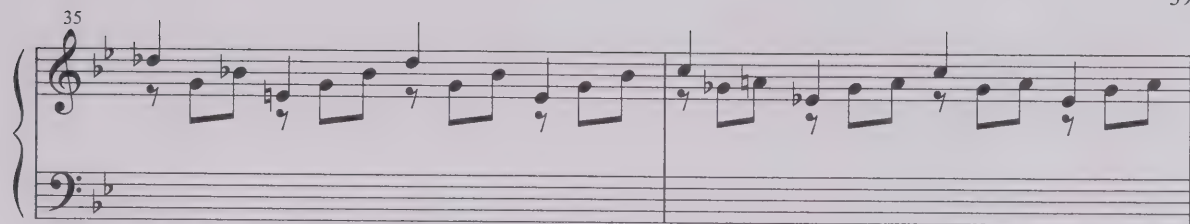
Measures 4-6: Treble clef, B-flat major, 3/4 time. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has some eighth notes.

Measures 7-9: Treble clef, B-flat major, 3/4 time. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has some eighth notes.

Measures 10-12: Treble clef, B-flat major, 3/4 time. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has some eighth notes.

Measures 13-14: Treble clef, B-flat major, 3/4 time. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line has some eighth notes. The final measure (14) ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.





ПАРТИТА 2

BWV 826

PARTITA 2

BWV 826

Sinfonia

Grave adagio

3

5

tr

6

7

andante

8

Measures 8 and 9 of the piece. The treble clef features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef provides a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

10

Measures 10 and 11. The treble clef continues with complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef continues with a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

12

Measures 12 and 13. The treble clef continues with complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef continues with a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

14

Measures 14 and 15. The treble clef continues with complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef continues with a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

16

Measures 16 and 17. The treble clef continues with complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef continues with a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

18

Measures 18 and 19. The treble clef continues with complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef continues with a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

19

Measures 19 and 20 of a musical score in B-flat major. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note melody with many beamed notes. The left hand provides a simple accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

21

Measures 21 and 22. The right hand continues with a fast, flowing sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

22

Measures 23 and 24. The right hand melody includes some grace notes and slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains steady with eighth notes.

24

Measures 25 and 26. The right hand features a series of slurs over the sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

25

Measures 27 and 28. The right hand melody is highly rhythmic with many beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand has a simple line of quarter notes.

26

Measures 29 and 30. The right hand has a more melodic feel with some slurs and grace notes. The left hand accompaniment is active with eighth and sixteenth notes.

allegro

28

Musical score for measures 28-29. Measure 28 is marked 'allegro'. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand has a simple bass line with a whole note and a half note.

adagio

29

Musical score for measures 29-30. Measure 29 is marked 'adagio'. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand has a simple bass line with a whole note and a half note. A handwritten note "no accent" is written above the right hand staff.

31

Musical score for measures 31-32. Measure 31 is marked 'adagio'. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand has a simple bass line with a whole note and a half note.

34

Musical score for measures 34-35. Measure 34 is marked 'adagio'. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand has a simple bass line with a whole note and a half note.

37

Musical score for measures 37-38. Measure 37 is marked 'adagio'. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand has a simple bass line with a whole note and a half note.

40

Musical score for measures 40-41. Measure 40 is marked 'adagio'. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand has a simple bass line with a whole note and a half note.

43

Measures 43-45 of a piano piece. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written for piano with a treble and bass staff. Measure 43 features a complex treble staff with many beamed sixteenth notes and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 44 continues the treble staff's complexity and adds a half-note bass line. Measure 45 shows a more active bass line with eighth notes and a simplified treble staff.

46

Measures 46-48. Measure 46 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 47 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 48 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note.

49

Measures 49-51. Measure 49 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 50 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 51 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note.

52

Measures 52-54. Measure 52 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 53 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 54 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note.

55

Measures 55-57. Measure 55 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 56 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 57 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note.

58

Measures 58-60. Measure 58 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 59 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note. Measure 60 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a half-note.

61

Measures 61-63 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). The treble clef staff features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 63 includes a flat accidental on the second staff.

64

Measures 64-66 of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef staff maintains the accompaniment. Measure 66 features a flat accidental on the second staff.

67

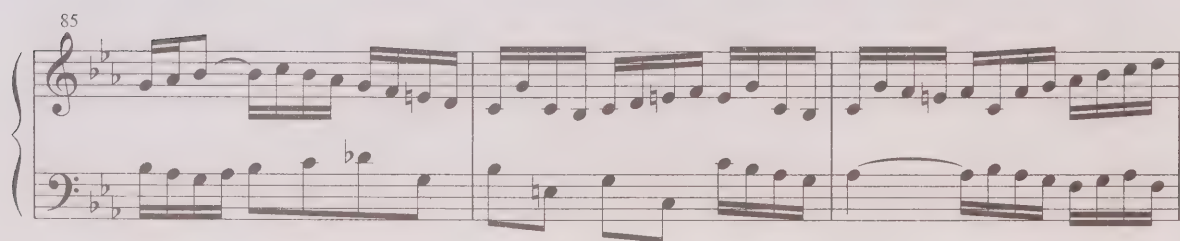
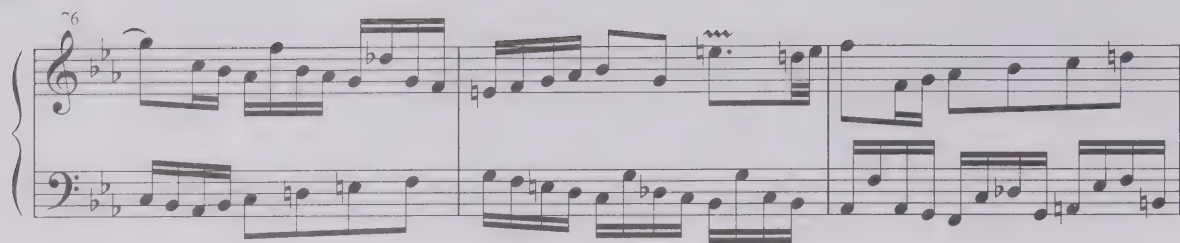
Measures 67-69 of the musical score. The treble clef staff shows a more active melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. Measure 69 includes a flat accidental on the second staff.

70

Measures 70-72 of the musical score. The treble clef staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a bracketed section in measure 71. The bass clef staff provides a steady accompaniment. Measure 72 includes a flat accidental on the second staff.

73

Measures 73-75 of the musical score. The treble clef staff continues the melodic development with eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef staff maintains the accompaniment. Measure 75 includes a flat accidental on the second staff.



Allemande

This musical score is for the 'The Swan' section of Camille Saint-Saëns' 'The Carnival of the Animals'. It is written for piano and voice. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It begins with a piano introduction (marked 'P') and a vocal melody (marked 'V'). The piano part features a prominent triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, which is repeated throughout the piece. The vocal part is a simple melody that follows the piano's lead. The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) at the beginning of the first staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part is marked with a 'P' and the vocal part with a 'V'. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

11

Measures 11 and 12 of a piano piece. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 11 features a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a similar sixteenth-note accompaniment in the left hand. Measure 12 continues the melody, with a sharp sign (#) appearing below the left-hand staff.

13

Measures 13 and 14. The right hand continues with a flowing sixteenth-note melody, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

15

Measures 15 and 16. Measure 15 shows the right hand with a more complex sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 16 features a double bar line and a repeat sign in the right hand, with a sharp sign (#) below the left-hand staff.

17

Measures 17 and 18. Measure 17 begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign in the right hand, marked with a double wavy line (~~). Measure 18 continues the melody, also marked with a double wavy line (~~).

19

Measures 19 and 20. Measure 19 continues the sixteenth-note melody in the right hand. Measure 20 features a double bar line and a repeat sign in the right hand, marked with a double wavy line (~~).

21

System 21: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a 'w' in parentheses. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

23

System 23: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with a flat sign. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

25

System 25: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a trill marked with a 'w' and a tilde symbol. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

27

System 27: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a flat sign. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

29

System 29: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a sharp sign. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

31

System 31: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a sharp sign. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

Courante

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Courante". The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-2) features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system (measures 3-4) continues the melody with a triplet in measure 3. The third system (measures 5-6) shows a more complex melodic development. The fourth system (measures 7-8) includes a key signature change to one flat (F major) in measure 7. The fifth system (measures 9-10) concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic at the beginning and includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Courante". The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-2) features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system (measures 3-4) continues the melody with a triplet in measure 3. The third system (measures 5-6) shows a more complex melodic development. The fourth system (measures 7-8) includes a key signature change to one flat (F major) in measure 7. The fifth system (measures 9-10) concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic at the beginning and includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

11

Measures 11 and 12 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 features a treble staff with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a sharp sign, and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. Measure 12 shows a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Both staves end with repeat signs.

13

Measures 13 and 14 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measure 13 has a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Measure 14 features a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Both staves end with repeat signs.

15

Measures 15 and 16 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measure 15 has a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Measure 16 features a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Both staves end with repeat signs.

17

Measures 17 and 18 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measure 17 has a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Measure 18 features a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Both staves end with repeat signs.

19

Measures 19 and 20 of a musical score in B-flat major. Measure 19 has a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Measure 20 features a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a half note and a long horizontal line. Both staves end with repeat signs.

Measures 21-22 of a musical score in B-flat major (two flats). Measure 21 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass staff with a sustained bass line. Measure 22 includes a trill in the treble staff and a descending eighth-note line in the bass staff.

Measures 23-24 of the musical score. Measure 23 continues the melodic and bass lines. Measure 24 concludes with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final chord in both staves.

Sarabande

Measures 1-3 of the Sarabande section in 3/4 time. The piece begins with a treble staff featuring a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Measures 4-6 of the Sarabande. Measure 4 includes a trill in the treble staff. Measures 5 and 6 continue the melodic and bass lines with various ornaments and trills.

Measures 7-9 of the Sarabande. Measure 7 features a trill in the treble staff. Measures 8 and 9 include repeat signs and trills, leading to the end of the section.

10

System 10: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Bass staff has a supporting line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

13

System 13: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. The key signature has two flats.

16

System 16: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. The key signature has two flats.

19

System 19: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. The key signature has two flats. There is a double bar line in the bass staff at measure 19 with a '(b)' below it. The treble staff has a double bar line at measure 20 with a '(**)' above it.

22

System 22: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. The key signature has two flats. There are double bar lines in both staves at measure 22 with '(**)' above the treble staff and below the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Rondeaux

The musical score for "Rondeaux" is written in 3/8 time and consists of five systems of music. The first system (measures 1-7) features a piano introduction with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second system (measures 8-14) continues the piano part, with a measure rest in the bass line at measure 9. The third system (measures 15-21) introduces a violin part in the treble clef, with three measures marked with a double-checkmark symbol. The fourth system (measures 22-27) continues the violin part with various melodic and rhythmic patterns. The fifth system (measures 28-33) concludes the piece, with a final measure containing a fermata and a repeat sign.

8

15

22

28

34

System 1 (Measures 34-40): Treble and bass staves in B-flat major. Measure 34 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 40 ends with a double bar line.

41

System 2 (Measures 41-48): Continuation of the piece. Measure 41 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. A fermata with a tilde symbol (~) is placed over the first two notes of the treble staff. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 48 ends with a double bar line.

49

System 3 (Measures 49-55): Continuation of the piece. Measure 49 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The treble staff features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 55 ends with a double bar line.

56

System 4 (Measures 56-61): Continuation of the piece. Measure 56 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The treble staff features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 61 ends with a double bar line.

62

System 5 (Measures 62-67): Continuation of the piece. Measure 62 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The treble staff features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 67 ends with a double bar line.

68

System 6 (Measures 68-73): Continuation of the piece. Measure 68 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The treble staff features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 73 ends with a double bar line.

74

System 1 (measures 74-81): Treble clef has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Bass clef has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 74 starts with a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measures 75-77 feature a treble melody of eighth notes (G4, F4, E4, D4) and a bass accompaniment of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3, D3). Measure 78 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 79 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 80 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 81 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3.

82

System 2 (measures 82-87): Treble clef has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Bass clef has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 82 starts with a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measures 83-84 feature a treble melody of eighth notes (G4, F4, E4, D4) and a bass accompaniment of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3, D3). Measure 85 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 86 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 87 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3.

88

System 3 (measures 88-93): Treble clef has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Bass clef has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 88 starts with a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measures 89-90 feature a treble melody of eighth notes (G4, F4, E4, D4) and a bass accompaniment of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3, D3). Measure 91 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 92 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 93 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3.

94

System 4 (measures 94-99): Treble clef has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Bass clef has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 94 starts with a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measures 95-96 feature a treble melody of eighth notes (G4, F4, E4, D4) and a bass accompaniment of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3, D3). Measure 97 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 98 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 99 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3.

100

System 5 (measures 100-105): Treble clef has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Bass clef has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 100 starts with a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measures 101-102 feature a treble melody of eighth notes (G4, F4, E4, D4) and a bass accompaniment of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3, D3). Measure 103 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 104 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 105 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3.

106

System 6 (measures 106-111): Treble clef has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). Bass clef has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 106 starts with a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measures 107-108 feature a treble melody of eighth notes (G4, F4, E4, D4) and a bass accompaniment of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3, D3). Measure 109 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 110 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3. Measure 111 has a treble half note G4 and a bass half note G3.

Capriccio

This musical score is for a piece titled "Capriccio" in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The score is presented in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The piece features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some measures contain triplets. The overall style is characteristic of a short, lively piano exercise or study.



37

System 1 (Measures 37-40): Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 37 has a whole note G2 with a fermata. Measure 38 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 39 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 40 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Bass staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 37 has a whole note G2. Measure 38 has a half note G2. Measure 39 has a half note G2. Measure 40 has a half note G2. There are also some eighth and sixteenth notes in the bass staff.

41

System 2 (Measures 41-44): Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 41 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 42 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 43 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 44 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Bass staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 41 has a whole note G2. Measure 42 has a half note G2. Measure 43 has a half note G2. Measure 44 has a half note G2. There are also some eighth and sixteenth notes in the bass staff.

45

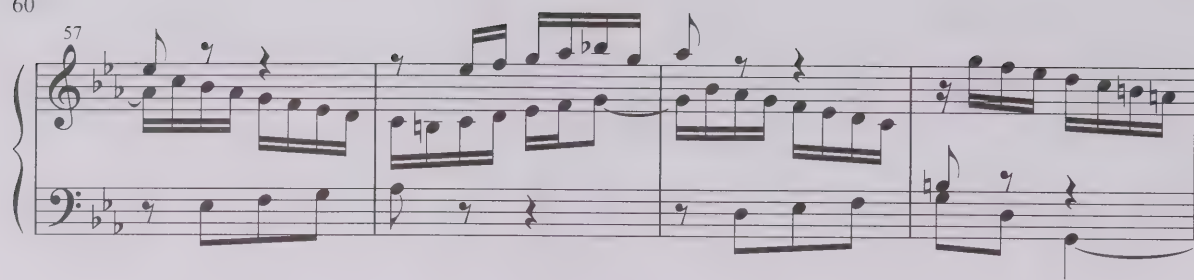
System 3 (Measures 45-48): Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 45 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 46 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 47 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 48 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Bass staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 45 has a whole note G2. Measure 46 has a half note G2. Measure 47 has a half note G2. Measure 48 has a half note G2. There are also some eighth and sixteenth notes in the bass staff.

49

System 4 (Measures 49-52): Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 49 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 50 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 51 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 52 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Bass staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 49 has a whole note G2. Measure 50 has a half note G2. Measure 51 has a half note G2. Measure 52 has a half note G2. There are also some eighth and sixteenth notes in the bass staff.

53

System 5 (Measures 53-56): Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 53 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 54 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 55 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Measure 56 has a half note G2 with a fermata. Bass staff has a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature. Measure 53 has a whole note G2. Measure 54 has a half note G2. Measure 55 has a half note G2. Measure 56 has a half note G2. There are also some eighth and sixteenth notes in the bass staff.



77

This system contains measures 77 through 80. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth-note patterns. The bass clef staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

81

This system contains measures 81 through 84. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a series of beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff has a simpler accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The key signature remains two flats.

85

This system contains measures 85 through 88. The treble clef staff shows a continuation of the melodic theme with various note values. The bass clef staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature is two flats.

89

This system contains measures 89 through 92. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with some rests and beamed notes. The bass clef staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The key signature is two flats.

93

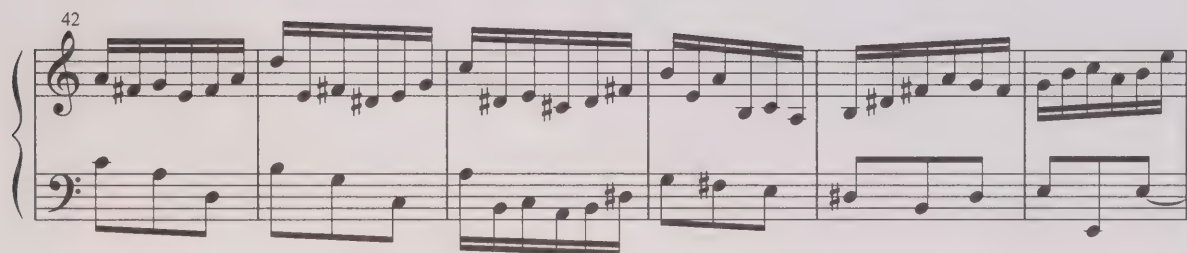
This system contains measures 93 through 96, which is the final system on the page. The treble clef staff concludes the melodic phrase. The bass clef staff ends with a final accompaniment line. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The key signature is two flats.

ПАРТИТА 3
BWV 827

PARTITA 3
BWV 827

Fantasia

The image displays the first 24 measures of the 'Fantasia' from Partita 3, BWV 827, by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for piano in 3/8 time, featuring a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 6, 12, 18, and 24 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. A specific fingering instruction, [4], is provided for the bass staff in measure 12. The piece begins with a treble staff rest in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands, creating a flowing, improvisatory texture characteristic of the Fantasia movement.



60

Measures 60-65 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 60 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The melody in the treble is a series of eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The bass line consists of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4. Measures 61-65 continue the melody and bass line with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals. Measure 65 ends with a fermata over the final note.

66

Measures 66-71 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 66 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The melody in the treble is a series of eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The bass line consists of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4. Measures 67-71 continue the melody and bass line with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals. Measure 71 ends with a fermata over the final note.

72

Measures 72-77 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 72 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The melody in the treble is a series of eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The bass line consists of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4. Measures 73-77 continue the melody and bass line with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals. Measure 77 ends with a fermata over the final note.

78

Measures 78-83 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 78 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The melody in the treble is a series of eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The bass line consists of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4. Measures 79-83 continue the melody and bass line with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals. Measure 83 ends with a fermata over the final note.

84

Measures 84-89 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 84 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. The melody in the treble is a series of eighth notes: F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5. The bass line consists of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4. Measures 85-89 continue the melody and bass line with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals. Measure 89 ends with a fermata over the final note.

90

(w)

97

103

109

115

Allemande

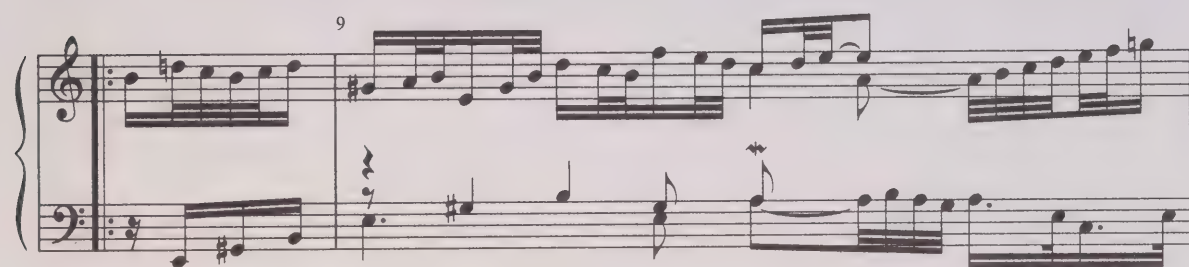
This musical score is for a piece titled "Allemande". It is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each containing two measures. Measure numbers 1, 2, 4, and 5 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, naturals, and a double flat), and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The piece features a mix of single-note lines and chords, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns.



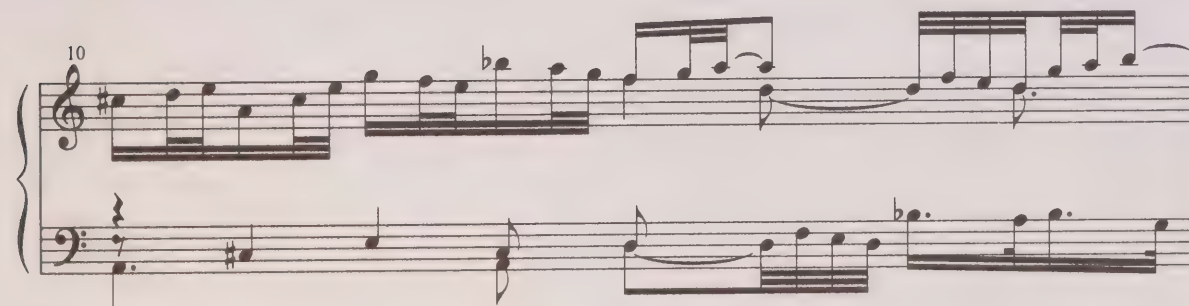
System 1, measures 6-7. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 6 features a complex treble staff with many beamed sixteenth notes and a bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. Measure 7 continues the treble staff with more beamed sixteenth notes and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note.



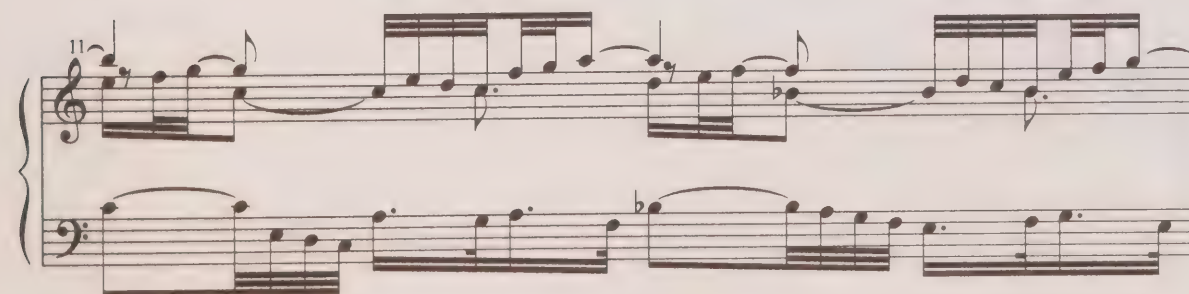
System 2, measures 8-9. Measure 8 shows the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. Measure 9 continues the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note.



System 3, measures 10-11. Measure 10 features the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. Measure 11 continues the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note.



System 4, measures 12-13. Measure 12 shows the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. Measure 13 continues the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note.



System 5, measures 14-15. Measure 14 features the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. Measure 15 continues the treble staff with a half note and a quarter note, and the bass staff with a half note and a quarter note.

12

Handwritten musical notation for measures 12 and 13. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 12 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure 13 continues the melodic development in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support.

13

Handwritten musical notation for measures 14 and 15. The treble staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with some chromaticism. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

14

Handwritten musical notation for measures 16 and 17. The treble staff contains a complex melodic passage with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

15

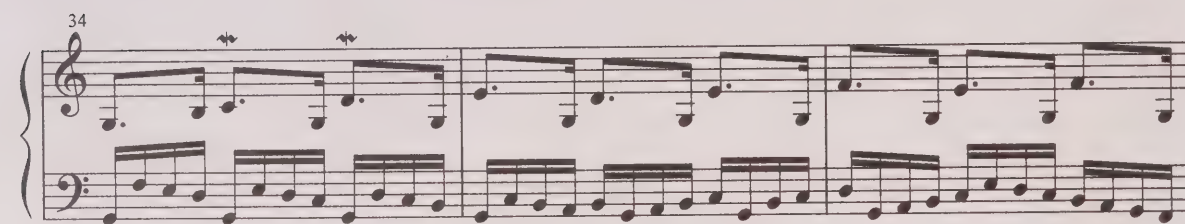
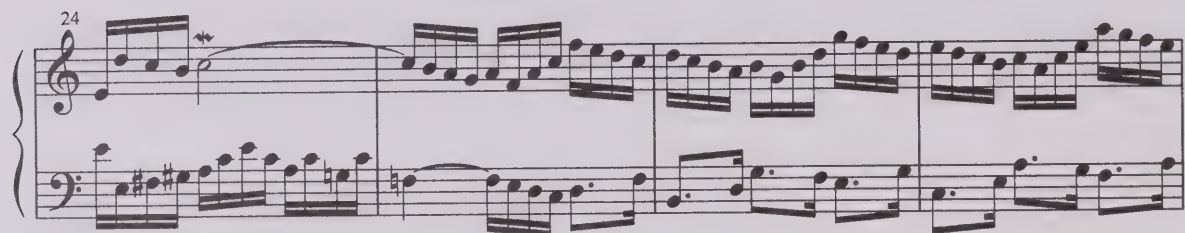
Handwritten musical notation for measures 18 and 19. The treble staff features a highly rhythmic and melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes and some grace notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic foundation with eighth notes and chords. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Corrente

This musical score is for a piece titled "Corrente" in 3/4 time. It is written for piano (p) and violin (v). The score is divided into five systems, each with a measure number at the beginning of the first staff.

- System 1:** Measures 1-4. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand. The violin part enters in measure 1 with a series of eighth notes.
- System 2:** Measures 5-8. The piano part continues its accompaniment, while the violin part plays a melodic line with some grace notes.
- System 3:** Measures 9-12. The piano part has a more complex texture with sixteenth-note runs. The violin part features a melodic phrase with a trill in measure 11.
- System 4:** Measures 13-16. The piano part continues with its accompaniment. The violin part plays a melodic line with a trill in measure 15.
- System 5:** Measures 17-20. The piano part concludes with a final chord. The violin part ends with a melodic phrase and a trill in measure 19.

The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, trills, and grace notes.



41

Measures 41-43 of a piano piece. The music is in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. Measure 43 ends with a half note G in the right hand and a half note F# in the left hand.

44

Measures 44-46. Measure 44 begins with a trill on G in the right hand. The arpeggiated pattern continues. Measure 46 ends with a half note G in the right hand and a half note F# in the left hand.

47

Measures 47-49. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. Measure 49 ends with a half note G in the right hand and a half note F# in the left hand.

50

Measures 50-52. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. Measure 52 ends with a half note G in the right hand and a half note F# in the left hand.

53

Measures 53-56. Measure 53 begins with a trill on G in the right hand. The arpeggiated pattern continues. Measure 56 ends with a half note G in the right hand and a half note F# in the left hand.

Sarabande

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Sarabande". The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like *p* and *f*. The piece features several trills and triplets, indicated by wavy lines and the number 3. The first system (measures 1-3) begins with a treble staff containing a trill on G4 and a quarter rest, and a bass staff with a quarter rest. The second system (measures 4-6) shows a treble staff with a trill on G4 and a quarter rest, and a bass staff with a quarter rest. The third system (measures 7-9) features a treble staff with a trill on G4 and a quarter rest, and a bass staff with a quarter rest. The fourth system (measures 10-12) includes a treble staff with a trill on G4 and a quarter rest, and a bass staff with a quarter rest. The fifth system (measures 13-15) concludes with a treble staff containing a trill on G4 and a quarter rest, and a bass staff with a quarter rest. The score is marked with measure numbers 1, 4, 7, 10, and 13.

15

System 15: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. Bass staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a common time signature, featuring a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. There are fermatas over measures 15 and 16.

17

System 17: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. Bass staff has a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature, featuring a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. There are fermatas over measures 17 and 18.

19

System 19: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. Bass staff has a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature, featuring a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. There are fermatas over measures 19 and 20.

22

System 22: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. Bass staff has a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature, featuring a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. There are fermatas over measures 22 and 23.

24

System 24: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. Bass staff has a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature, featuring a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. There are fermatas over measures 24 and 25.

26

System 26: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. Bass staff has a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature, featuring a series of eighth-note chords and single notes. There are fermatas over measures 26 and 27.

Burlesca

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as accents and slurs are used throughout. The systems are numbered 5, 9, 13, and 17. The notation is presented in a clear, professional layout, typical of a printed musical score.

21

This system contains measures 21 through 24. The right hand features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some grace notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

25

This system contains measures 25 through 28. The right hand continues with a melodic line, incorporating some rests and beamed notes. The left hand maintains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

29

This system contains measures 29 through 32. The right hand has a more active, sixteenth-note melody. The left hand continues with a supporting line of eighth notes.

33

This system contains measures 33 through 36. The right hand features a continuous stream of beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand has a simpler accompaniment of eighth notes.

37

This system contains measures 37 through 40, ending with a double bar line. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes and beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a final accompaniment of eighth notes.

Scherzo

This musical score is for a piece titled "Scherzo" in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score begins with measure 1 and ends with measure 30. Measure numbers 6, 13, 17, 22, and 27 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills and grace notes throughout the piece. The final measure (30) ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

Gigue

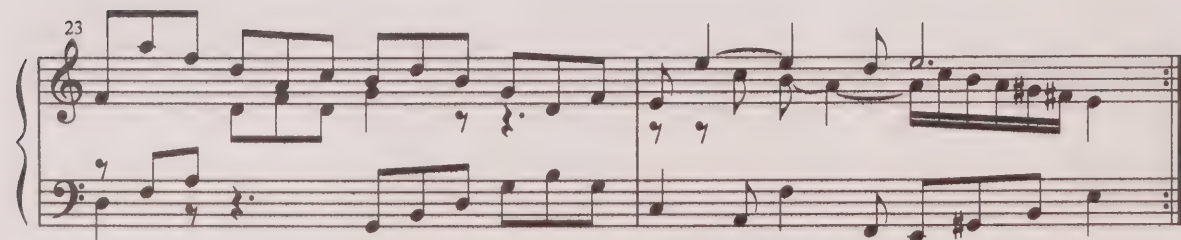
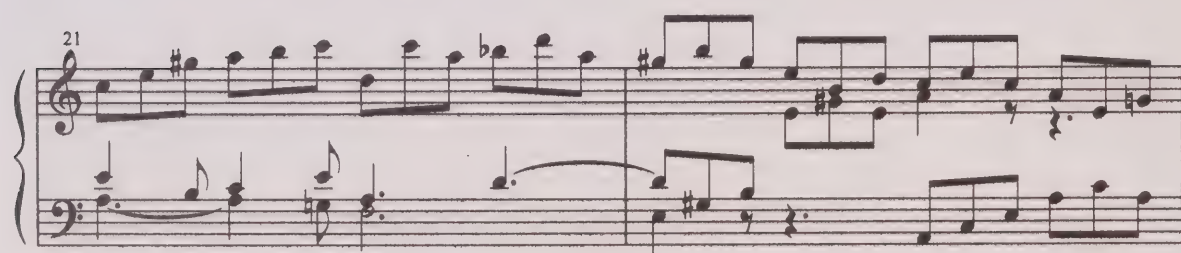
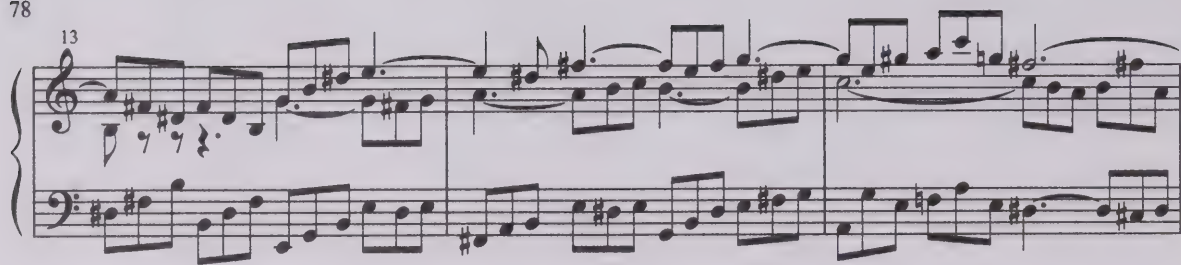
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 12/8. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a whole note. The bass staff has a few measures of rest followed by a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

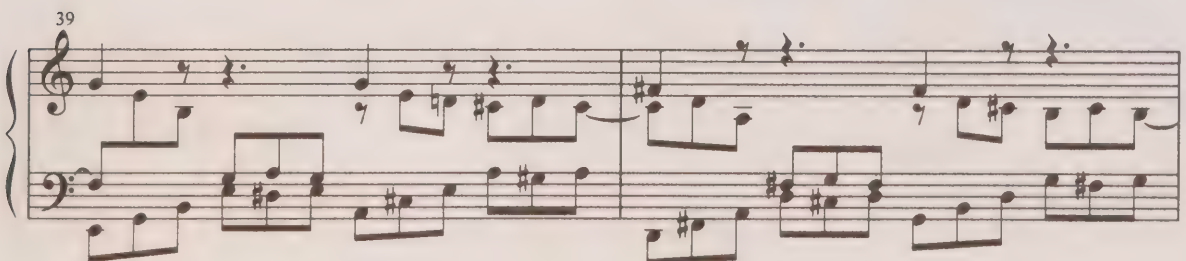
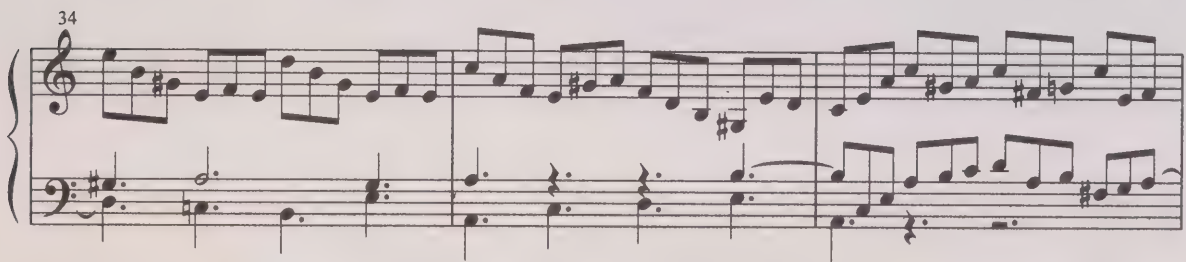
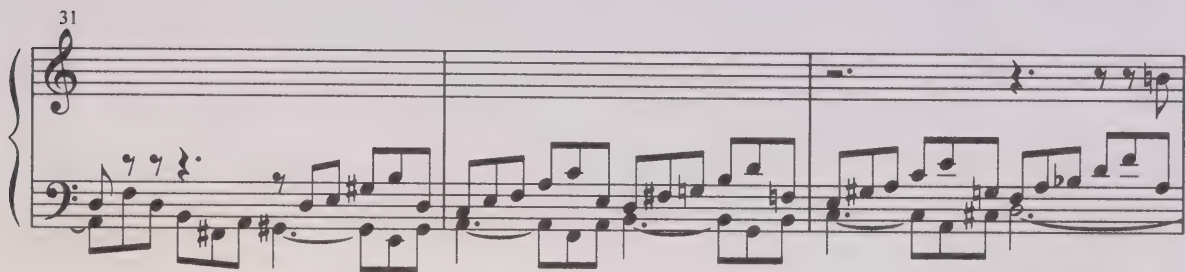
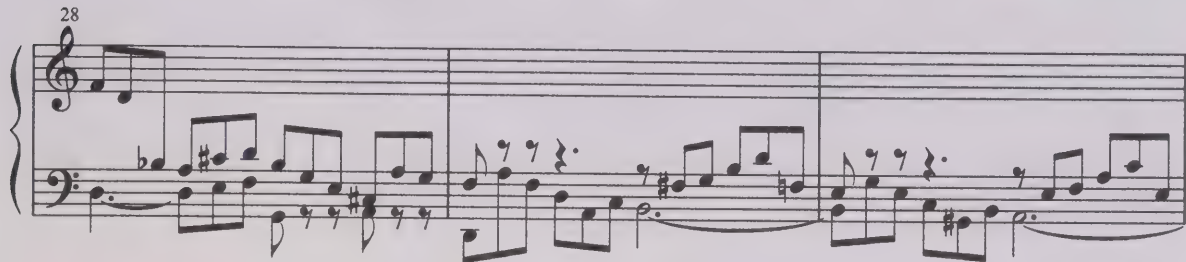
4

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 4/4 time. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melody starting on G4 and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment. The third measure shows the melody moving higher and the accompaniment providing a steady bass line. The fourth measure concludes the phrase with a final chord in the bass staff.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the first line of the melody and the first line of the accompaniment. The second measure contains the second line of the melody and the second line of the accompaniment. The third measure contains the third line of the melody and the third line of the accompaniment. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune, and the accompaniment is a simple, rhythmic pattern.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bass staff has a quarter note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note A3. The second measure continues the melody with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The bass staff has a quarter note B3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4. The third measure concludes the melody with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff has a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The score is marked with a "10" in the top left corner.





41

System 41-42: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with a whole note chord (F#4, A#4, C#5) and a half note (D#5). Bass staff has a whole note chord (F#2, A#2, C#3) and a half note (D#3). Measure 42 continues with similar chords and a half note (D#5) in the treble.

43

System 43-44: Treble staff has a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5). Bass staff has a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3). Measure 44 continues with a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5) in the treble, and a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3) in the bass.

45

System 45-46: Treble staff has a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5). Bass staff has a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3). Measure 46 continues with a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5) in the treble, and a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3) in the bass.

47

System 47-48: Treble staff has a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5). Bass staff has a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3). Measure 48 continues with a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5) in the treble, and a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3) in the bass.

49

System 49-50: Treble staff has a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5). Bass staff has a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3). Measure 50 continues with a half note (D#5) and a quarter note (E#5) in the treble, and a half note (D#3) and a quarter note (E#3) in the bass.

ПАРТИТА 4

BWV 828

PARTITA 4

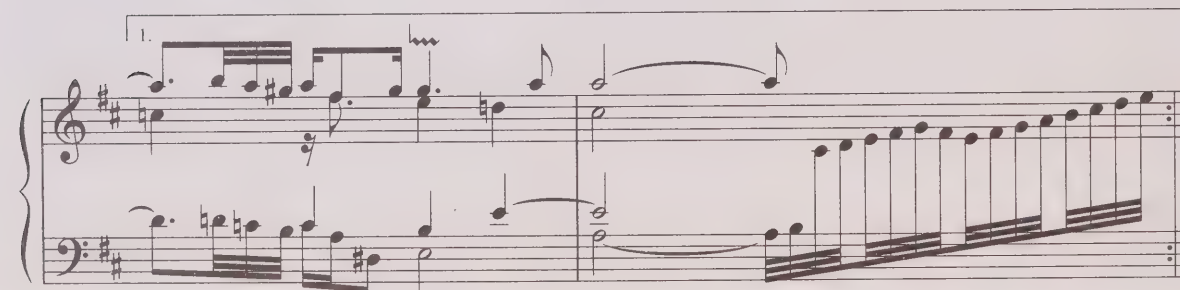
BWV 828

Ouverture

3

6

9



20

System 1 (Measures 20-22): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 20: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass. Measure 21: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass. Measure 22: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass.

23

System 2 (Measures 23-24): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 23: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass. Measure 24: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass.

25

System 3 (Measures 25-26): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 25: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass. Measure 26: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass.

27

System 4 (Measures 27-28): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 27: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass. Measure 28: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass.

29

System 5 (Measures 29-30): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 29: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass. Measure 30: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass.

31

System 6 (Measures 31-32): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 31: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass. Measure 32: Treble has a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3) with a 7-measure rest in the bass.

33

Measures 33 and 34 of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 34. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Measure 34 includes a fermata over the final note.

35

Measures 35 and 36. Measure 35 continues the melodic development in the treble. Measure 36 features a descending eighth-note scale in the bass, starting from a whole note chord in the treble. A fermata is placed over the final note of the scale.

37

Measures 37 and 38. Measure 37 has a melodic phrase in the treble and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. Measure 38 shows a continuation of the melodic line in the treble and a sustained bass note.

39

Measures 39 and 40. Measure 39 features a more active bass line with eighth notes. Measure 40 contains a descending eighth-note scale in the bass, similar to measure 36, with a fermata over the final note.

41

Measures 41, 42, and 43. These measures show a continuous melodic line in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes.

44

System 44-45: Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff has eighth-note runs and sixteenth-note patterns. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

46

System 46-47: Treble staff continues with eighth-note runs. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

48

System 48-50: Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half-note. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

51

System 51-52: Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half-note. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

53

System 53-54: Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half-note. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

55

System 55-56: Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a half-note. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

57

System 1 (Measures 57-59): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly ascending. The bass clef features a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. Measure 59 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

60

System 2 (Measures 60-62): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Measure 61 features a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 62 has a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 62 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

63

System 3 (Measures 63-65): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Measure 64 has a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 65 has a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 65 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

65

System 4 (Measures 65-67): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Measure 66 has a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 67 has a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 67 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

67

System 5 (Measures 67-69): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Measure 68 has a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 69 has a half-note chord in the treble and a half-note in the bass. Measure 69 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

69

System 1 (measures 69-71): Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Key signature: one sharp (F#).

72

System 2 (measures 72-74): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Key signature: one sharp (F#).

75

System 3 (measures 75-77): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Key signature: one sharp (F#).

78

System 4 (measures 78-79): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Key signature: one sharp (F#).

80

System 5 (measures 80-81): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Key signature: one sharp (F#).

82

System 6 (measures 82-83): Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Key signature: one sharp (F#).

84

System 84-85: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. Bass staff has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

86

System 86-87: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

89

System 89-91: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

92

System 92-94: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

95

System 95-97: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

98

System 98-100: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

100

Measures 100-101. Treble clef: Measure 100 has a whole rest, a quarter rest, and an eighth rest, followed by a sixteenth-note triplet (F#, G, A) and a dotted quarter note (B). Measure 101 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Bass clef: Measure 100 has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (B). Measure 101 has a quarter note (B), a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#).

102

Measures 102-103. Treble clef: Measure 102 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Measure 103 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Bass clef: Measure 102 has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (B). Measure 103 has a quarter note (B), a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#).

104

Measures 104-105. Treble clef: Measure 104 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Measure 105 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Bass clef: Measure 104 has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (B). Measure 105 has a quarter note (B), a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#).

106

Measures 106-107. Treble clef: Measure 106 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Measure 107 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Bass clef: Measure 106 has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (B). Measure 107 has a quarter note (B), a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#).

108

Measures 108-109. Treble clef: Measure 108 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Measure 109 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Bass clef: Measure 108 has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (B). Measure 109 has a quarter note (B), a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#).

110

Measures 110-111. Treble clef: Measure 110 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Measure 111 has a dotted quarter note (B), an eighth note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#). Bass clef: Measure 110 has a quarter note (F#), an eighth note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter note (B). Measure 111 has a quarter note (B), a quarter note (A), a quarter note (G), and a quarter note (F#).

Allemande

This musical score is for an Allemande in D major, 3/4 time. It consists of 12 measures, organized into six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C), which is equivalent to 3/4 for this piece.

The score begins with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first measure (measure 1) starts with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff containing a quarter note D4. The second measure (measure 2) features a treble clef staff with a half note D5 and a bass clef staff with a half note D4. The third measure (measure 3) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The fourth measure (measure 4) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The fifth measure (measure 5) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The sixth measure (measure 6) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The seventh measure (measure 7) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The eighth measure (measure 8) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The ninth measure (measure 9) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The tenth measure (measure 10) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The eleventh measure (measure 11) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4. The twelfth measure (measure 12) has a treble clef staff with a quarter note D5 and a bass clef staff with a quarter note D4.

13

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' (No. 13). The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody is primarily in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

15

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' (Meisterlied). The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two systems. The first system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment. The score is numbered 15 in the top left corner.

17

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' (continued). The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

19

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' (No. 19). The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

21

3 3

3 3

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The score includes a variety of note values, rests, and a repeat sign at the end.

25

First system of music, measures 25 and 26. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 25 features a treble clef with a half note F#4 and a bass clef with a half note C#3. Measure 26 has a treble clef with a half note G#4 and a bass clef with a half note D#3. Both measures contain complex arpeggiated figures in the right hand.

27

Second system of music, measures 27 and 28. Measure 27 continues the arpeggiated pattern in the right hand, while the left hand has a half note E#3. Measure 28 features a treble clef with a half note A#4 and a bass clef with a half note F#3. The right hand has a more complex arpeggiated figure.

29

Third system of music, measures 29 and 30. Measure 29 has a treble clef with a half note B#4 and a bass clef with a half note G#3. Measure 30 has a treble clef with a half note C#5 and a bass clef with a half note A#3. Both measures contain complex arpeggiated figures in the right hand.

31

Fourth system of music, measures 31 and 32. Measure 31 has a treble clef with a half note D#5 and a bass clef with a half note B#3. Measure 32 has a treble clef with a half note E#5 and a bass clef with a half note C#4. Both measures contain complex arpeggiated figures in the right hand.

33

Fifth system of music, measures 33 and 34. Measure 33 has a treble clef with a half note F#5 and a bass clef with a half note D#4. Measure 34 has a treble clef with a half note G#5 and a bass clef with a half note E#4. Both measures contain complex arpeggiated figures in the right hand.

35

Sixth system of music, measures 35 and 36. Measure 35 has a treble clef with a half note A#5 and a bass clef with a half note F#4. Measure 36 has a treble clef with a half note B#5 and a bass clef with a half note G#4. Both measures contain complex arpeggiated figures in the right hand.

37

Measures 37-38 of a musical score in G major. The right hand features a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a steady bass line with eighth notes.

39

Measures 39-40. Measure 39 continues the right-hand melody with a trill. Measure 40 shows a change in the right hand with a new melodic phrase and a fermata, while the left hand continues its bass line.

41

Measures 41-42. Measure 41 has a rest in the right hand. Measure 42 features a more active right-hand melody with eighth notes and a fermata, accompanied by a simple bass line in the left hand.

43

Measures 43-44. Measure 43 contains a continuous right-hand melody with eighth notes. Measure 44 continues this melody with a fermata, while the left hand plays a simple bass line.

45

Measures 45-46. Measure 45 features a right-hand melody with triplets. Measure 46 continues the right-hand melody with eighth notes and a fermata, with the left hand providing a supporting bass line.

47

Measures 47-48 of a piano piece in D major. Measure 47 features a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G#4, A5) and a bass staff with a half note D3 and a half note F#3. Measure 48 continues the treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, while the bass staff has a half note G#3 and a half note F#3.

49

Measures 49-50 of a piano piece in D major. Measure 49 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3. Measure 50 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3.

51

Measures 51-52 of a piano piece in D major. Measure 51 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3. Measure 52 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3.

53

Measures 53-54 of a piano piece in D major. Measure 53 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3. Measure 54 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3.

55

Measures 55-56 of a piano piece in D major. Measure 55 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3. Measure 56 features a treble staff with a half note G#4 and a half note A5, and a bass staff with a half note G#3 and a half note F#3.

Courante

This musical score is for a piece titled "Courante". It is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 12, and 14 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure of the sixth system.

17

Measures 17-19 of a musical score in D major. Measure 17 features a treble clef with a half note D4 and a bass clef with a half note G3. Measure 18 has a treble clef with a half note A4 and a bass clef with a half note F3. Measure 19 has a treble clef with a half note B4 and a bass clef with a half note E3. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

20

Measures 20-22 of a musical score in D major. Measure 20 has a treble clef with a half note C#5 and a bass clef with a half note D4. Measure 21 has a treble clef with a half note B4 and a bass clef with a half note C#4. Measure 22 has a treble clef with a half note A4 and a bass clef with a half note B3. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

23

Measures 23-25 of a musical score in D major. Measure 23 has a treble clef with a half note G4 and a bass clef with a half note F#3. Measure 24 has a treble clef with a half note A4 and a bass clef with a half note G3. Measure 25 has a treble clef with a half note B4 and a bass clef with a half note F#3. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

26

Measures 26-27 of a musical score in D major. Measure 26 has a treble clef with a half note C#5 and a bass clef with a half note D4. Measure 27 has a treble clef with a half note B4 and a bass clef with a half note C#4. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

28

Measures 28-29 of a musical score in D major. Measure 28 has a treble clef with a half note A4 and a bass clef with a half note G3. Measure 29 has a treble clef with a half note B4 and a bass clef with a half note F#3. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

30

Measures 30 and 31 of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 31. The bass clef staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

32

Measures 32 and 33. Measure 32 includes a trill marked with a double asterisk ((**)) on a dotted quarter note in the treble. Measure 33 features a wavy line (~) above a quarter note in the treble. The bass line continues with eighth notes and some rests.

34

Measures 34 and 35. Measure 34 has a wavy line (~) under a quarter note in the bass. Measure 35 features a wavy line (~) above a quarter note in the treble. The bass line has a long note with a wavy line (~) underneath it.

36

Measures 36 and 37. Measure 36 has a wavy line (~) under a quarter note in the bass. Measure 37 features a wavy line (~) above a quarter note in the treble. The bass line has a long note with a wavy line (~) underneath it.

38

Measures 38, 39, and 40. Measure 38 has a wavy line (~) under a quarter note in the bass. Measure 39 features a wavy line (~) above a quarter note in the treble. Measure 40 is a final measure with a double bar line and repeat dots. The bass line has a long note with a wavy line (~) underneath it.

Aria

This musical score is for an Aria, spanning measures 1 to 22. It is written for a piano in the key of D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The score is organized into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).
- **Measures 1-5:** The melody in the treble clef begins with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, and A4. The bass line consists of eighth notes: D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4.
- **Measures 6-10:** The melody continues with quarter notes B4, A4, G4, and F#4, followed by a half note E4. The bass line continues with eighth notes: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3.
- **Measures 11-15:** The melody features a series of eighth-note runs: B4-A4-G4-F#4-E4, D4-C4-B3-A3, G3-F#3-E3-D3, and C4-B3-A3-G3. The bass line continues with eighth notes: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2.
- **Measures 16-20:** The melody starts with a half note D4, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, G4, and A4. The bass line continues with eighth notes: D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1.
- **Measures 21-22:** The melody concludes with a half note D4. The bass line continues with eighth notes: D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0.

27

System 1 (Measures 27-31): Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 27: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 28: Treble has an eighth note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F#4, eighth note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, eighth note C5, eighth note D5; bass has a half note D3, half note G2. Measure 29: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 30: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 31: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3.

32

System 2 (Measures 32-36): Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 32: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 33: Treble has an eighth note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F#4, eighth note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, eighth note C5, eighth note D5; bass has a half note D3, half note G2. Measure 34: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 35: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 36: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3.

37

System 3 (Measures 37-41): Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 37: Treble has an eighth note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F#4, eighth note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, eighth note C5, eighth note D5; bass has a half note D3, half note G2. Measure 38: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 39: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 40: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 41: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3.

42

System 4 (Measures 42-46): Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 42: Treble has an eighth note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F#4, eighth note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, eighth note C5, eighth note D5; bass has a half note D3, half note G2. Measure 43: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 44: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 45: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 46: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3.

47

System 5 (Measures 47-51): Treble and bass staves in D major. Measure 47: Treble has an eighth note D4, eighth note E4, eighth note F#4, eighth note G4, eighth note A4, eighth note B4, eighth note C5, eighth note D5; bass has a half note D3, half note G2. Measure 48: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 49: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 50: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3. Measure 51: Treble has a half note D4, bass has a half note G3.

Sarabande

This musical score is for a Sarabande in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of 14 measures, organized into four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4.

- Measure 1:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 2:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 3:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 4:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 5:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 6:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 7:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 8:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 9:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 10:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 11:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 12:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 13:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.
- Measure 14:** Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, and a half note F#4. Bass clef has a half note G2 and a half note F#2.

15

Measures 15-17 of a musical score in D major. The treble clef part features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including a trill in measure 15. The bass clef part provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

18

Measures 18-19 of the musical score. Measure 18 continues the intricate treble melody with a descending line. Measure 19 features a more active bass line with eighth notes. The treble part has a descending melodic line in measure 19.

20

Measures 20-21 of the musical score. Measure 20 shows a continuation of the treble melody with a descending line. Measure 21 features a more active bass line with eighth notes. The treble part has a descending melodic line in measure 21.

22

Measures 22-23 of the musical score. Measure 22 continues the treble melody with a descending line. Measure 23 features a more active bass line with eighth notes. The treble part has a descending melodic line in measure 23.

24

Measures 24-25 of the musical score. Measure 24 continues the treble melody with a descending line. Measure 25 features a more active bass line with eighth notes. The treble part has a descending melodic line in measure 25.

26

System 1, measures 26-28. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The treble clef staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass clef staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

29

System 2, measures 29-32. The treble clef staff continues the intricate melodic pattern. The bass clef staff has a more active line, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes.

33

System 3, measures 33-34. The treble clef staff is filled with dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages. The bass clef staff has a slower, more spacious accompaniment.

35

System 4, measures 35-36. The treble clef staff continues with fast, flowing sixteenth-note runs. The bass clef staff provides a steady accompaniment.

37

System 5, measures 37-38. The treble clef staff features a mix of sixteenth-note runs and longer note values. The bass clef staff has a melodic line with some rests. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Menuet

This musical score is for a Minuet in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of piano accompaniment, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes measure numbers 7, 13, 18, and 24. The first system (measures 1-6) features a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and a bass staff with chords and eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 7-12) includes a repeat sign in measure 10. The third system (measures 13-17) continues the eighth-note patterns in the treble and chordal accompaniment in the bass. The fourth system (measures 18-23) features a more complex treble line with sixteenth-note runs and a bass line with eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth system (measures 24-28) concludes the piece with a final cadence in measure 28.

Gigue

The musical score for the Gigue is presented in five systems, each containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 9/16. The piece begins with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. The first system (measures 1-5) shows the initial rhythmic pattern. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the melody with more complex figures. The third system (measures 11-14) introduces a new melodic phrase. The fourth system (measures 15-19) features a more active bass line. The fifth system (measures 20-24) concludes the excerpt with a final melodic flourish.

6

11

15

20

25

System 1 (Measures 25-28): Treble clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

29

System 2 (Measures 29-32): Treble clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

33

System 3 (Measures 33-36): Treble clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

37

System 4 (Measures 37-40): Treble clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

41

System 5 (Measures 41-44): Treble clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

45

System 6 (Measures 45-48): Treble clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass clef has eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#).

49

System 1 (Measures 49-52): Treble clef has whole rests. Bass clef has eighth-note patterns. Measure 49: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 50: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 51: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 52: G4, A4, B4, C5.

53

System 2 (Measures 53-56): Treble clef has whole rests. Bass clef has eighth-note patterns. Measure 53: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 54: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 55: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 56: G4, A4, B4, C5.

57

System 3 (Measures 57-60): Treble clef has eighth-note patterns. Bass clef has eighth-note patterns. Measure 57: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 58: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 59: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 60: G4, A4, B4, C5.

61

System 4 (Measures 61-64): Treble clef has eighth-note patterns. Bass clef has eighth-note patterns. Measure 61: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 62: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 63: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 64: G4, A4, B4, C5.

65

System 5 (Measures 65-68): Treble clef has eighth-note patterns. Bass clef has eighth-note patterns. Measure 65: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 66: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 67: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 68: G4, A4, B4, C5.

69

System 6 (Measures 69-72): Treble clef has eighth-note patterns. Bass clef has eighth-note patterns. Measure 69: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 70: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 71: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 72: G4, A4, B4, C5.



ПАРТИТА 5
BWV 829

PARTITA 5
BWV 829

Praeambulum

The musical score for the Praeambulum of Partita 5, BWV 829, is presented in five systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with eighth-note patterns and a bass staff with quarter notes. The second system (measures 5-8) shows a treble staff with ascending eighth-note runs and a bass staff with eighth-note accompaniment. The third system (measures 9-12) continues the eighth-note patterns in both staves. The fourth system (measures 13-15) shows a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a bass staff with quarter notes. The fifth system (measures 16-19) features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a bass staff with quarter notes. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

20

System 1 (measures 20-23): The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some rests, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

24

System 2 (measures 24-27): The right hand continues with a melodic line, incorporating some sixteenth-note runs. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

28

System 3 (measures 28-31): The right hand features a more complex melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

32

System 4 (measures 32-35): The right hand has a melodic line with some rests and eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

36

System 5 (measures 36-39): The right hand features a melodic line with some rests and eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

39

System 6 (measures 40-43): The right hand features a melodic line with some rests and eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

43

Measures 43-45 of a musical score in G major. Measure 43 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a descending eighth-note scale in the left hand. Measure 44 has a whole note chord in the right hand and a whole note chord in the left hand. Measure 45 features an ascending eighth-note scale in the right hand and an ascending eighth-note scale in the left hand.

46

Measures 46-48 of a musical score in G major. Measures 46 and 47 feature an ascending eighth-note scale in the right hand and an ascending eighth-note scale in the left hand. Measure 48 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a descending eighth-note scale in the left hand.

49

Measures 49-51 of a musical score in G major. Measure 49 features a whole note chord in the right hand and a whole note chord in the left hand. Measure 50 features an ascending eighth-note scale in the right hand and an ascending eighth-note scale in the left hand. Measure 51 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a descending eighth-note scale in the left hand.

52

Measures 52-54 of a musical score in G major. Measures 52 and 53 feature an ascending eighth-note scale in the right hand and an ascending eighth-note scale in the left hand. Measure 54 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a descending eighth-note scale in the left hand.

55

Measures 55-57 of a musical score in G major. Measures 55 and 56 feature an ascending eighth-note scale in the right hand and an ascending eighth-note scale in the left hand. Measure 57 features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand and a descending eighth-note scale in the left hand.

58

System 1 (Measures 58-60): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 58: Treble has eighth-note chords (F#4, A4, B4), bass has quarter notes (D2, F#2, A2). Measure 59: Treble has eighth-note chords (A4, B4, C#5), bass has quarter notes (B1, D2, F#2). Measure 60: Treble has eighth-note chords (B4, C#5, D5), bass has quarter notes (A2, B2, D3).

61

System 2 (Measures 61-64): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 61: Treble has eighth-note chords (D5, E5, F#5), bass has quarter notes (E2, G2, B2). Measure 62: Treble has eighth-note chords (E5, F#5, G#5), bass has quarter notes (F#2, A2, C3). Measure 63: Treble has eighth-note chords (F#5, G#5, A5), bass has quarter notes (G2, B2, D3). Measure 64: Treble has eighth-note chords (G#5, A5, B5), bass has quarter notes (A2, C3, E3).

65

System 3 (Measures 65-68): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 65: Treble has eighth-note chords (A5, B5, C#6), bass has quarter notes (B2, D3, F#3). Measure 66: Treble has eighth-note chords (B5, C#6, D6), bass has quarter notes (C3, E3, G3). Measure 67: Treble has eighth-note chords (C#6, D6, E6), bass has quarter notes (D3, F#3, A3). Measure 68: Treble has eighth-note chords (D6, E6, F#6), bass has quarter notes (E3, G3, B3).

69

System 4 (Measures 69-72): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 69: Treble has eighth-note chords (E6, F#6, G#6), bass has quarter notes (F#3, A3, C4). Measure 70: Treble has eighth-note chords (F#6, G#6, A6), bass has quarter notes (G3, B3, D4). Measure 71: Treble has eighth-note chords (G#6, A6, B6), bass has quarter notes (A3, C4, E4). Measure 72: Treble has eighth-note chords (A6, B6, C#7), bass has quarter notes (B3, D4, F#4).

73

System 5 (Measures 73-76): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 73: Treble has eighth-note chords (B6, C#7, D7), bass has quarter notes (C4, E4, G4). Measure 74: Treble has eighth-note chords (C#7, D7, E7), bass has quarter notes (D4, F#4, A4). Measure 75: Treble has eighth-note chords (D7, E7, F#7), bass has quarter notes (E4, G4, B4). Measure 76: Treble has eighth-note chords (E7, F#7, G#7), bass has quarter notes (F#4, A4, C5).

76

Measures 76-78 of a piano piece. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 76 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment of eighth notes and rests. Measure 77 continues the melodic development in the treble. Measure 78 shows a more complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in both staves.

79

Measures 79-82. Measure 79 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 80 and 81 continue this pattern with some melodic variation. Measure 82 features a more active bass line with sixteenth-note runs.

83

Measures 83-86. Measure 83 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 84 and 85 continue this pattern. Measure 86 features a more active bass line with sixteenth-note runs.

87

Measures 87-90. Measure 87 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 88 and 89 continue this pattern. Measure 90 features a more active bass line with sixteenth-note runs.

91

Measures 91-94. Measure 91 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 92 and 93 continue this pattern. Measure 94 features a more active bass line with sixteenth-note runs.

Allemande

This musical score is for a piece titled "Allemande". It is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The score is divided into four systems, each containing a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The first system (measures 1-2) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second system (measures 3-4) continues the melody and bass line. The third system (measures 5-6) features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth system (measures 7-8) continues the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, indicating a complex and rhythmic composition.



19



System 19: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a whole note chord in the treble.

21



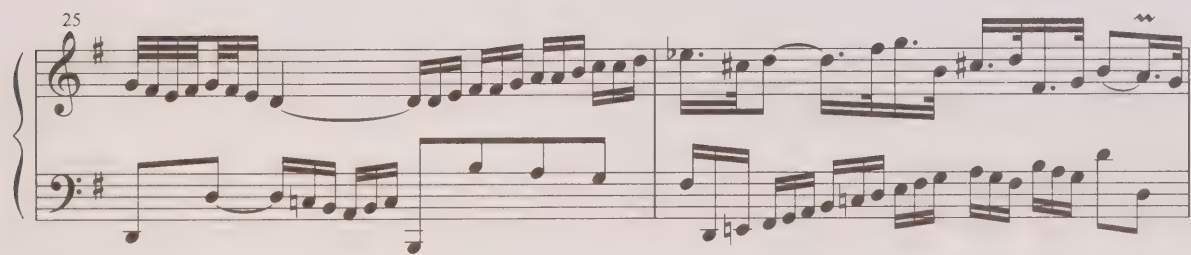
System 21: Treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and includes a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a whole note chord in the treble.

23



System 23: Treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a whole note chord in the treble.

25



System 25: Treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a whole note chord in the treble.

27



System 27: Treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a whole note chord in the treble.

Corrente

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Corrente". The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The score is numbered 1 through 28, indicating measures.

The first system (measures 1-6) features a rapid, ascending and descending eighth-note pattern in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 7-13) continues the right-hand pattern, with the left hand providing a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The third system (measures 14-19) introduces a more complex right-hand pattern with some accidentals, while the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 20-25) features a more complex right-hand pattern with some accidentals, while the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth system (measures 26-28) concludes the piece with a final cadence in the right hand and a simple eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand.

33



39



45



51



58



Sarabande

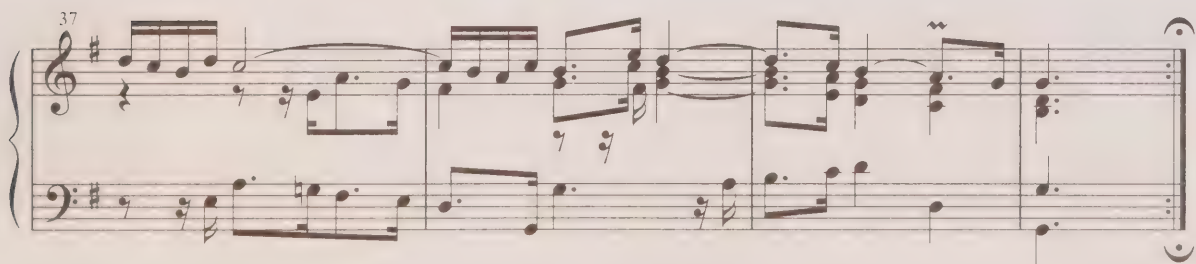
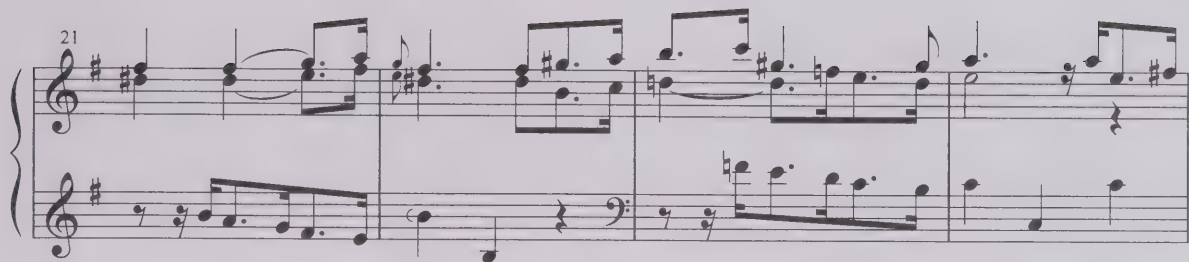
Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Sarabande". The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes measure numbers 4, 9, 13, and 17. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

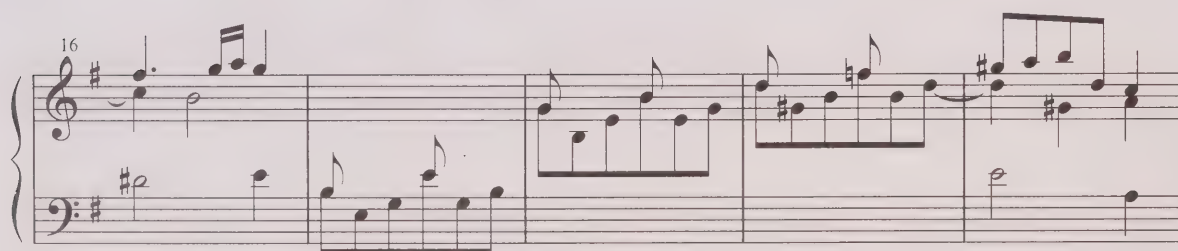
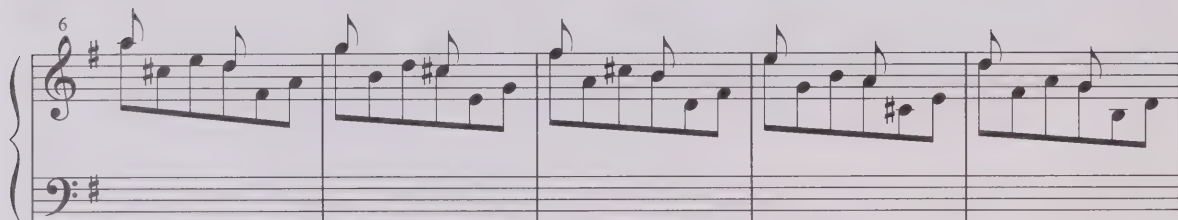
Measure numbers: 4, 9, 13, 17.

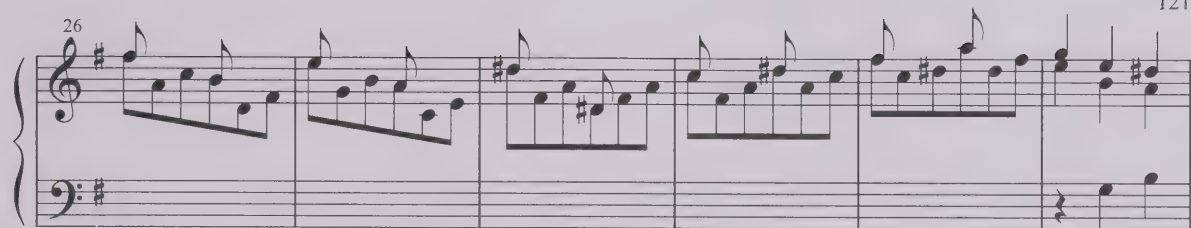
Dynamic markings: *p* (piano).

Key signature: One sharp (F#).

Time signature: 3/4.



Tempo di Minuetta



Passepied

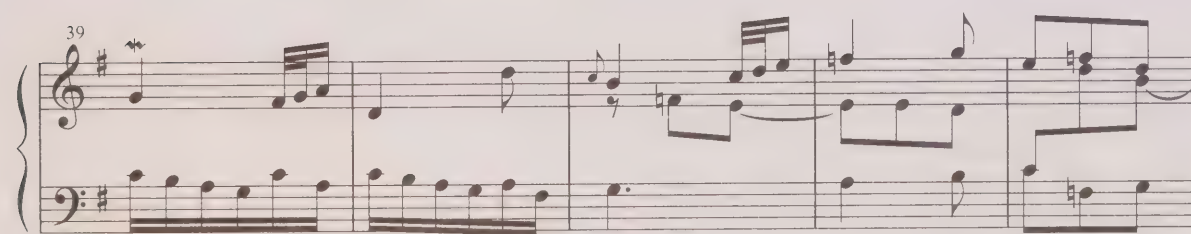
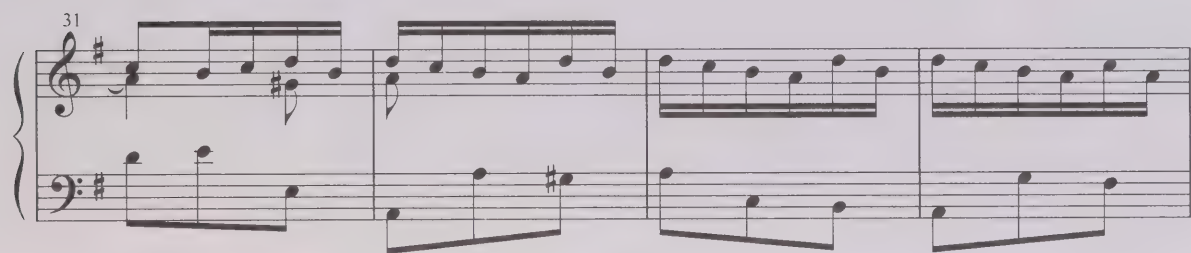
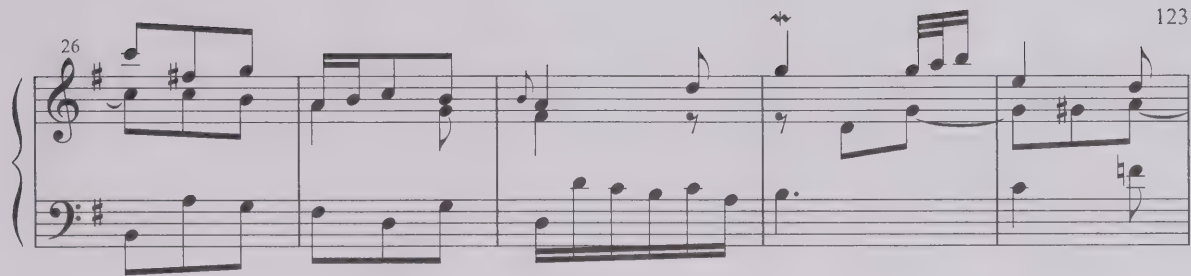
The musical score for "Passepied" is written in 3/8 time and consists of 24 measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a treble staff containing a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) and a bass staff with a half note (F#2) and a quarter note (A2). The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody in the treble staff and the bass line in the bass staff. The third system (measures 9-12) features a more active treble staff with eighth notes and a steady bass line. The fourth system (measures 13-16) shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic patterns. The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes a repeat sign at the beginning. The sixth system (measures 21-24) concludes the piece with a final chord in the treble staff and a descending bass line.

5

11

17

21



Gigue

This musical score is for a piece titled "Gigue" in D major, 6/8 time. The score is presented in five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The piece begins with a treble clef staff in the first system, while the bass staff is empty. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second system starts at measure 4, the third at measure 7, the fourth at measure 11, and the fifth at measure 14. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

4

7

11

14

17

System 17-19: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains three measures. Measure 17 starts with a treble staff measure containing eighth notes and a bass staff measure with a whole note chord marked with a sharp sign (#). Measure 18 continues the melody in the treble and has a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 19 concludes the system with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes.

20

System 20-22: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains three measures. Measure 20 starts with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 21 continues the melody in the treble and has a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 22 concludes the system with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes.

23

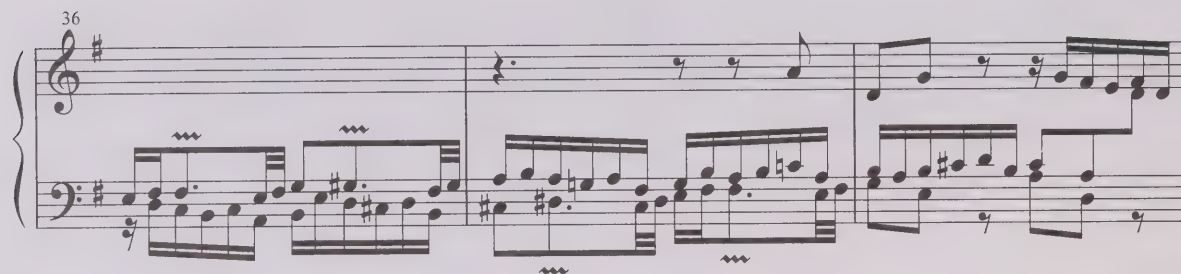
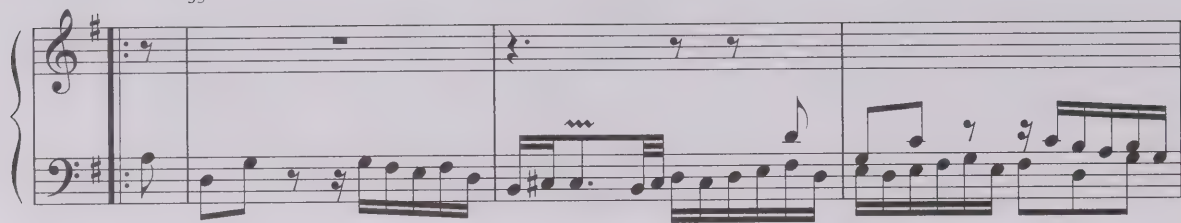
System 23-25: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains three measures. Measure 23 starts with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 24 continues the melody in the treble and has a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 25 concludes the system with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes.

26

System 26-28: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains three measures. Measure 26 starts with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 27 continues the melody in the treble and has a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 28 concludes the system with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes.

29

System 29-31: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system contains three measures. Measure 29 starts with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 30 continues the melody in the treble and has a bass staff measure with eighth notes. Measure 31 concludes the system with a treble staff measure containing a half note and a bass staff measure with eighth notes.



48

Measures 48-50. Treble clef: 48 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 49 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 50 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4). Bass clef: 48 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 49 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 50 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2).

51

Measures 51-53. Treble clef: 51 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 52 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 53 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4). Bass clef: 51 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 52 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 53 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2).

54

Measures 54-57. Treble clef: 54 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 55 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 56 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 57 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4). Bass clef: 54 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 55 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 56 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 57 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2).

58

Measures 58-61. Treble clef: 58 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 59 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 60 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 61 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4). Bass clef: 58 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 59 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 60 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 61 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2).

62

Measures 62-65. Treble clef: 62 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 63 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 64 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4), 65 (F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4). Bass clef: 62 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 63 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 64 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2), 65 (F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2).

ПАРТИТА 6
BWV 830

PARTITA 6
BWV 830

Toccata

The musical score for the Toccata of Partita 6, BWV 830, is presented in five systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. Measure numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first system (measures 1-2) shows a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system (measures 3-4) features a more complex, rapid melodic passage in the treble. The third system (measures 5-6) continues with a similar melodic flow. The fourth system (measures 7-8) includes a section with chords and a more active bass line. The fifth system (measures 9-12) concludes with a final melodic phrase in the treble and a sustained bass line.

12

System 12: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a half note in the treble and a whole note in the bass.

15

System 15: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a half note in the treble and a whole note in the bass.

17

System 17: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a half note in the treble and a whole note in the bass.

19

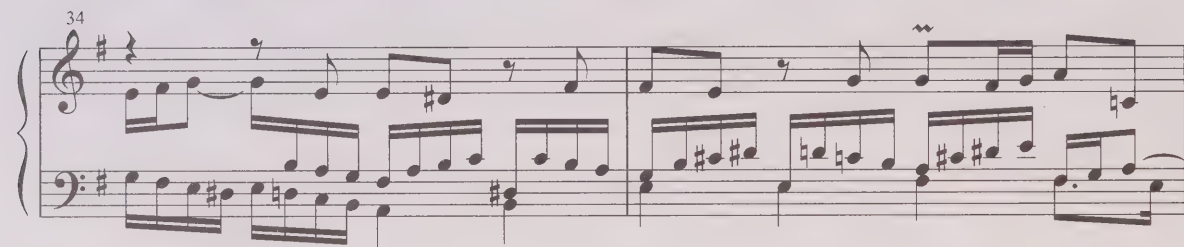
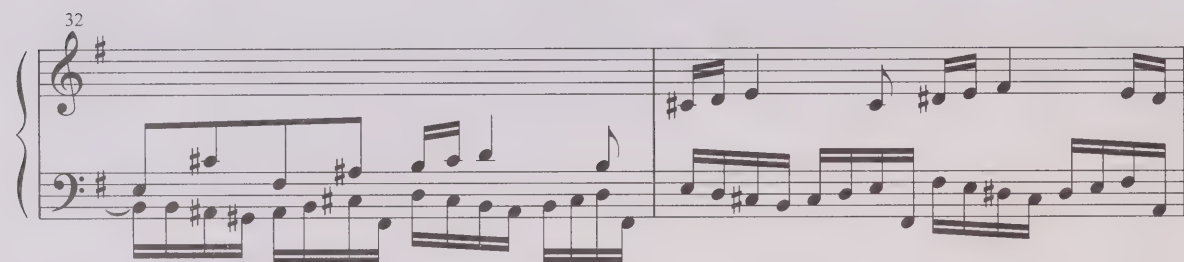
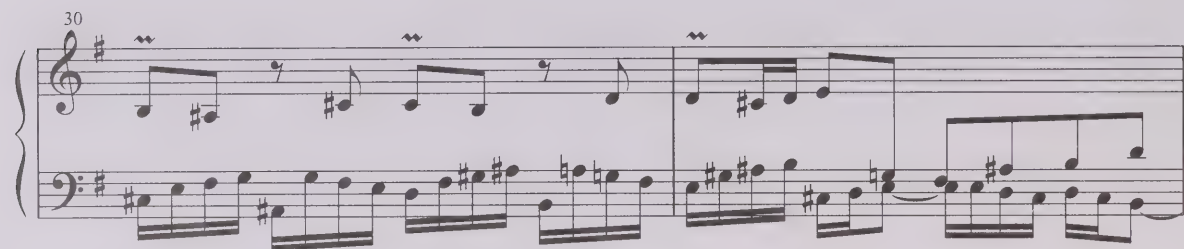
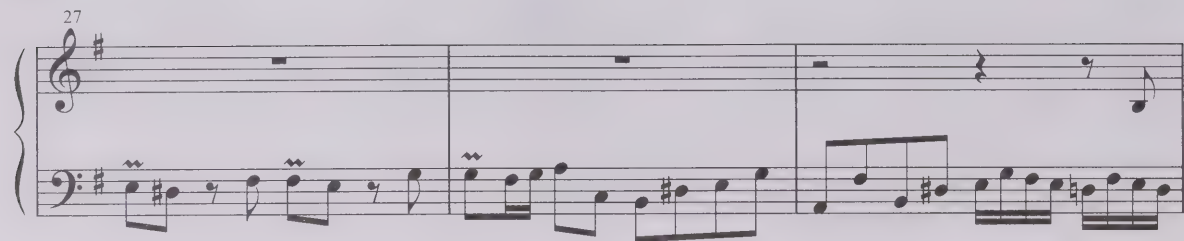
System 19: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a half note in the treble and a whole note in the bass.

21

System 21: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a half note in the treble and a whole note in the bass.

24

System 24: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a half note in the treble and a whole note in the bass.



40

Measures 40-41 of a piano piece in D major. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

42

Measures 42-44. The right hand continues with a flowing eighth-note line, and the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

45

Measures 45-46. The right hand melody incorporates some rests, while the left hand accompaniment remains steady.

47

Measures 47-48. The right hand features a more complex melody with some sixteenth-note passages, and the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

49

Measures 49-51. The right hand melody is active with eighth notes, and the left hand accompaniment is steady.

52

Measures 52-53. The right hand melody includes some rests and longer note values, while the left hand accompaniment continues.

54

System 54: Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

57

System 57: Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand continues the intricate melodic line with frequent grace notes and beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand maintains a consistent rhythmic pattern.

59

System 59: Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand's melody becomes more spacious, with longer note values and more frequent rests. The left hand continues its accompaniment.

61

System 61: Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, often with grace notes. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

63

System 63: Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand has a more active melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand continues its accompaniment.

65

System 65: Treble clef, key of D major. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, often with grace notes. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

67

Measures 67-68 of a musical score in G major. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 68 includes a fermata over the final note of the right hand.

69

Measures 69-70 of a musical score in G major. The right hand has a melody with grace notes and a fermata in measure 70. The left hand continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.

71

Measures 71-72 of a musical score in G major. The right hand features a melody with a fermata in measure 72. The left hand continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.

73

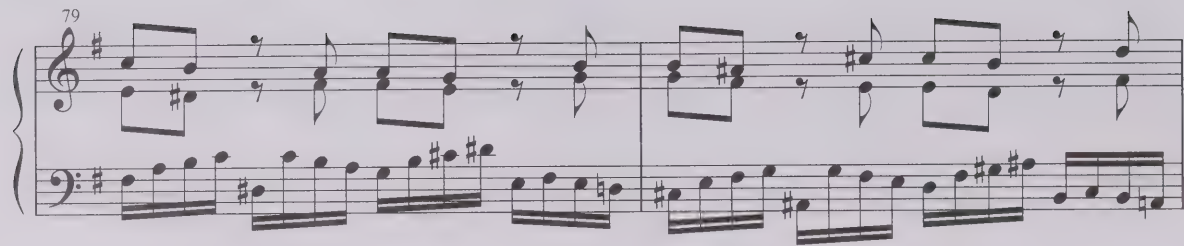
Measures 73-74 of a musical score in G major. The right hand has a melody with a fermata in measure 74. The left hand continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.

75

Measures 75-76 of a musical score in G major. The right hand features a melody with a fermata in measure 76. The left hand continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.

77

Measures 77-78 of a musical score in G major. The right hand has a melody with grace notes and a fermata in measure 78. The left hand continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.



89

System 1 (Measures 89-91): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 89: Treble has a half note D5, quarter note E5, quarter note F#5, and a half note G#5; bass has a half note D4, quarter note E4, quarter note F#4, and a half note G#4. Measure 90: Treble has a half note A5, quarter note B5, quarter note C#6, and a half note D6; bass has a half note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C#4, and a half note D4. Measure 91: Treble has a half note E6, quarter note F#6, quarter note G#6, and a half note A6; bass has a half note E4, quarter note F#4, quarter note G#4, and a half note A4.

92

System 2 (Measures 92-93): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 92: Treble has a half note B6, quarter note C#7, quarter note D7, and a half note E7; bass has a half note B3, quarter note C#4, quarter note D4, and a half note E4. Measure 93: Treble has a half note F#7, quarter note G#7, quarter note A7, and a half note B7; bass has a half note F#4, quarter note G#4, quarter note A4, and a half note B4.

93

System 3 (Measures 94-95): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 94: Treble has a half note C#8, quarter note D8, quarter note E8, and a half note F#8; bass has a half note C#5, quarter note D5, quarter note E5, and a half note F#5. Measure 95: Treble has a half note G#8, quarter note A8, quarter note B8, and a half note C#9; bass has a half note G#5, quarter note A5, quarter note B5, and a half note C#6.

96

System 4 (Measures 96-98): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 96: Treble has a half note D9, quarter note E9, quarter note F#9, and a half note G#9; bass has a half note D6, quarter note E6, quarter note F#6, and a half note G#6. Measure 97: Treble has a half note A9, quarter note B9, quarter note C#10, and a half note D10; bass has a half note A6, quarter note B6, quarter note C#7, and a half note D7. Measure 98: Treble has a half note E10, quarter note F#10, quarter note G#10, and a half note A10; bass has a half note E7, quarter note F#7, quarter note G#7, and a half note A7.

97

System 5 (Measures 99-101): Treble clef, key of D major. Measure 99: Treble has a half note B10, quarter note C#11, quarter note D11, and a half note E11; bass has a half note B7, quarter note C#8, quarter note D8, and a half note E8. Measure 100: Treble has a half note F#11, quarter note G#11, quarter note A11, and a half note B11; bass has a half note F#8, quarter note G#8, quarter note A8, and a half note B8. Measure 101: Treble has a half note G#11, quarter note A11, quarter note B11, and a half note C#12; bass has a half note G#8, quarter note A8, quarter note B8, and a half note C#9.

100

System 100: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth-note runs and chords. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains eighth-note runs and chords.

101

System 101: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth-note runs and chords. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains eighth-note runs and chords.

104

System 104: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth-note runs and chords. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains eighth-note runs and chords.

106

System 106: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth-note runs and chords. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains eighth-note runs and chords.

107

System 107: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth-note runs and chords. Bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains eighth-note runs and chords.

Allemanda

This musical score is for a piece titled "Allemanda" on page 137. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *z* (zorglos) and *tr* (trill). Measure numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The piece features intricate melodic lines and complex harmonic textures, including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

3

5

7

9

11

Measures 11 and 12 of a musical score in G major. Measure 11 features a treble staff with a series of eighth-note chords and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note line. Measure 12 continues the treble staff's pattern and adds a more active bass line with eighth notes.

13

Measures 13 and 14. Measure 13 shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 14 features a more complex treble staff with sixteenth-note patterns and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note line.

15

Measures 15 and 16. Measure 15 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note line. Measure 16 continues the treble staff's pattern and adds a more active bass line with eighth notes.

17

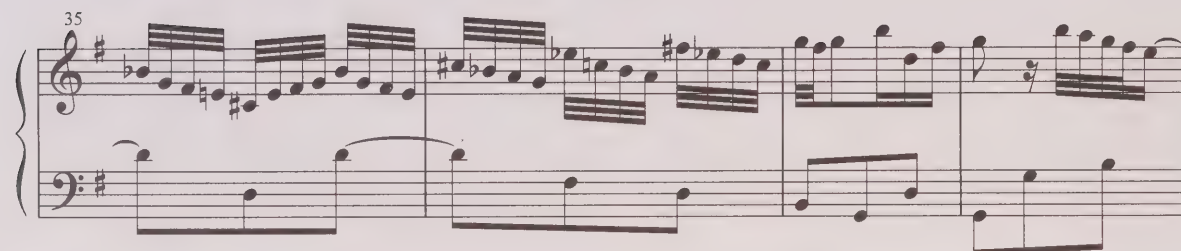
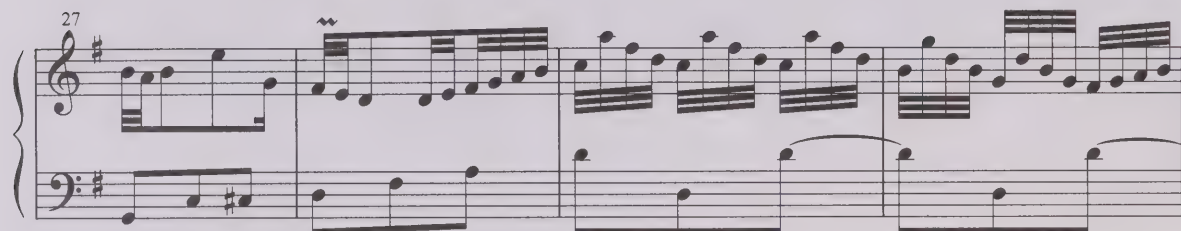
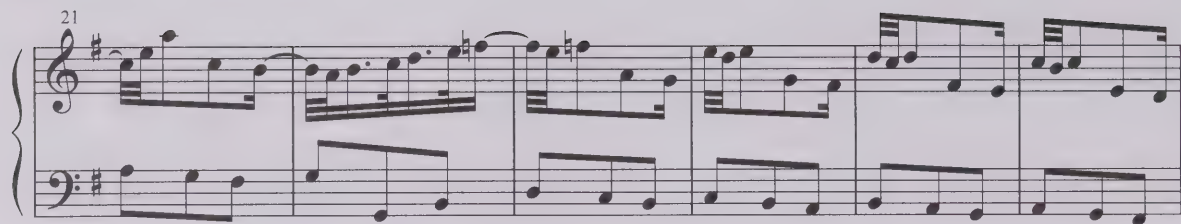
Measures 17 and 18. Measure 17 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note line. Measure 18 continues the treble staff's pattern and adds a more active bass line with eighth notes.

19

Measures 19 and 20. Measure 19 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note line. Measure 20 continues the treble staff's pattern and adds a more active bass line with eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Corrente

This musical score is for a piece titled "Corrente". It is written for piano in 3/8 time and the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The score is divided into four systems, each containing a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure numbers 6, 11, and 16 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The bass line is generally simpler, often consisting of single notes or pairs of notes, while the treble line has more complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The piece concludes with a final measure in the fourth system.



43

System 1, measures 43-46. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody in D major. The bass clef staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

47

System 2, measures 47-50. The treble clef staff features a more complex eighth-note melody with some beamed sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

51

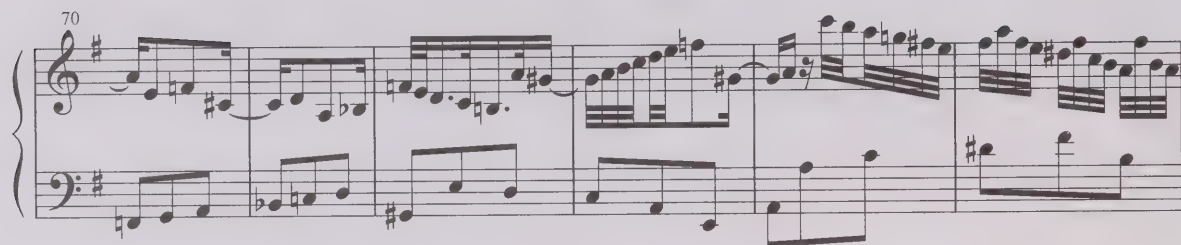
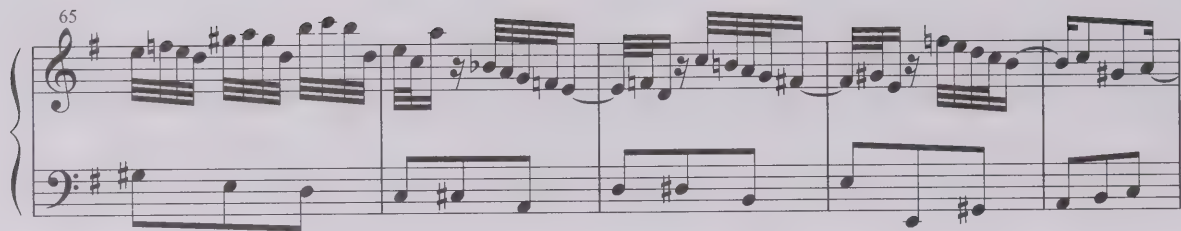
System 3, measures 51-54. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with some rests and a final cadence. The bass clef staff has a more active accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

55

System 4, measures 55-59. The treble clef staff begins with a repeat sign and contains a melodic line with various intervals. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment with quarter notes.

60

System 5, measures 60-63. The treble clef staff contains a fast-moving eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment with quarter notes.



92

System 1 (measures 92-95): The right hand features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern in G major. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes: G2 (92), A2 (93), B2 (94), and C3 (95).

96

System 2 (measures 96-100): The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern, with some chromatic alterations in measures 97 and 98. The left hand accompaniment changes to: D2 (96), E2 (97), F#2 (98), G2 (99), and A2 (100).

101

System 3 (measures 101-105): The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand accompaniment changes to: B2 (101), C3 (102), D3 (103), E3 (104), and F#3 (105).

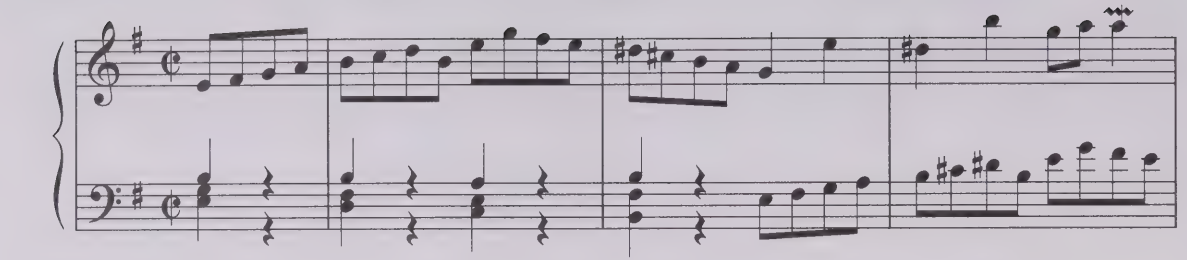
107

System 4 (measures 107-111): The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand accompaniment changes to: G3 (107), A3 (108), B3 (109), C4 (110), and D4 (111).

112

System 5 (measures 112-116): The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand accompaniment changes to: E4 (112), F#4 (113), G4 (114), A4 (115), and B4 (116), concluding with a final chord.

Air



16

Measures 16-19 of a musical score in G major. The treble clef part features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 17. The bass clef part provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

20

Measures 20-22 of the musical score. The treble clef part continues the melodic line with a half note in measure 20 and eighth notes thereafter. The bass clef part maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

23

Measures 23-26 of the musical score. Measures 23 and 24 contain complex chords in the treble clef. The melody resumes in measure 25. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes.

27

Measures 27-28 of the musical score. Measure 27 is the first ending, leading to a repeat. Measure 28 is the second ending, which concludes the section with a double bar line.

29

Measures 29-32 of the musical score. The treble clef part features a descending melodic line. The bass clef part continues with eighth notes. The piece ends with a final chord in measure 32.

Sarabande

This musical score is for a piece titled "Sarabande". It is written for piano in G major and 3/4 time. The score consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first system shows the initial measures, including a complex sixteenth-note passage in the right hand. The second system starts with a measure number "3" and continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system starts with a measure number "6" and features a prominent sixteenth-note figure in the right hand. The fourth system starts with a measure number "8" and shows a more active bass line. The fifth system starts with a measure number "10" and concludes the excerpt with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "p" (piano).

13

This system contains measures 13, 14, and 15. Measure 13 features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with a grace note on the first. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 14 continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand. Measure 15 shows a long, multi-measure rest in the right hand, while the left hand continues with eighth notes.

16

This system contains measures 16, 17, and 18. Measure 16 has a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with a grace note on the first. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 17 continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand. Measure 18 shows a long, multi-measure rest in the right hand, while the left hand continues with eighth notes.

19

This system contains measures 19 and 20. Measure 19 has a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with a grace note on the first. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 20 continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand. The left hand continues with eighth notes.

21

This system contains measures 21 and 22. Measure 21 has a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with a grace note on the first. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 22 continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand. The left hand continues with eighth notes.

23

This system contains measures 23, 24, and 25. Measure 23 has a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with a grace note on the first. The left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 24 continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand. Measure 25 shows a long, multi-measure rest in the right hand, while the left hand continues with eighth notes.

26

Measures 26 and 27 of a musical score. Measure 26 features a treble staff with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass staff with a sustained chord. Measure 27 continues the treble staff melody and introduces a more active bass line with chords and eighth notes.

28

Measures 28 and 29. Measure 28 has a treble staff with a complex, fast-moving melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure 29 features a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes.

30

Measures 30 and 31. Measure 30 includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure 31 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment.

32

Measures 32 and 33. Measure 32 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure 33 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment.

34

Measures 34 and 35. Measure 34 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. Measure 35 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment.

Tempo di Gavotta

3

5

8

11

1. 2.

13

This system contains measures 13, 14, and 15. Measure 13 begins with a repeat sign. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line consists of eighth notes. Measure 14 continues the melodic development with a dotted quarter note. Measure 15 concludes the system with a half note and a quarter note.

16

This system contains measures 16, 17, 18, and 19. Measures 16 and 17 are characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. Measure 18 features a more melodic line in the treble with a dotted quarter note. Measure 19 ends with a half note and a quarter note.

20

This system contains measures 20, 21, and 22. Measure 20 has a melodic line in the treble with a dotted quarter note. Measure 21 features a half note and a quarter note. Measure 22 concludes with a half note and a quarter note, including a fermata over the final half note.

23

This system contains measures 23, 24, and 25. Measures 23 and 24 feature eighth-note patterns in both hands. Measure 25 ends with a half note and a quarter note.

26

This system contains measures 26, 27, and 28. Measure 26 has a melodic line in the treble with a dotted quarter note. Measure 27 features a half note and a quarter note. Measure 28 concludes with a half note and a quarter note.

29

This system contains measures 29, 30, and 31. Measures 29 and 30 feature eighth-note patterns in both hands. Measure 31 concludes the system with a half note and a quarter note, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Gigue

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Gigue". The score is written for piano (p) and consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Measures 1-2: The first system shows the beginning of the piece. The treble staff starts with a whole note rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass staff has a whole note rest.

Measures 3-4: The second system continues the melody. The treble staff has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass staff has a whole note rest.

Measures 5-6: The third system continues the melody. The treble staff has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass staff has a whole note rest.

Measures 7-8: The fourth system continues the melody. The treble staff has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass staff has a whole note rest.

Measures 9-10: The fifth system continues the melody. The treble staff has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass staff has a whole note rest.



21

Measures 21 and 22 of a musical score in G major. Measure 21 features a treble staff with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 22 continues the treble staff's melodic line and the bass staff's accompaniment.

23

Measures 23 and 24. Measure 23 shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. Measure 24 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment.

25

Measures 25 and 26. Measure 25 has a treble staff with a whole rest and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. Measure 26 has a treble staff with a whole rest and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment.

27

Measures 27 and 28. Measure 27 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. Measure 28 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment.

29

Measures 29 and 30. Measure 29 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. Measure 30 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment.

31

Measures 31 and 32. Measure 31 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. Measure 32 has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment.

33

Two staves of music. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of music, starting with a quarter rest. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature, containing two measures of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.

35

Two staves of music. The treble staff continues the melody from the previous system, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

37

Two staves of music. The treble staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with some chromatic movement. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns.

39

Two staves of music. Measure 39 in the treble staff includes a trill ornament over a half note. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment. Measure 40 shows further development of the melodic and harmonic themes.

41

Two staves of music. The treble staff features a more complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

43

System 43-44: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with a whole rest, then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

45

System 45-46: Treble staff continues with eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has a sparse accompaniment with whole and half notes.

47

System 47-48: Treble staff features a more complex melody with slurs and ties. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

49

System 49-50: Treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

51

System 51-52: Treble staff features a complex, rapid melodic passage. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Приложения

Приложение 1. Сарабанда из Партиты B-dur BWV 825. Вариант по экземпляру оригинального издания из библиотеки Иллинойского университета (хк. 786. 41 / В 12 су)

Приложение 2. Менуэт 2 из Партиты B-dur BWV 825. Вариант по экземпляру оригинального издания из библиотеки Иллинойского университета (хк. 786. 41 / В 12 су)

Приложение 3. Жига из Партиты a-moll BWV 827. Первоначальный вариант по оригинальному изданию без исправлений

Приложение 4. Сарабанда из Партиты G-dur BWV 829. Вариант по экземпляру оригинального издания из библиотеки Иллинойского университета (хк. 786. 41 / В 12 су)

Supplements

Supplement 1. Sarabande from the Partita B flat major BWV 825. Version of the original edition copy from the Illinois University Library (xq. 786. 41 / B 12 cu)

Supplement 2. Menuet 2 from the Partita B flat major BWV 825. Version of the original edition copy from the Illinois University Library (xq. 786. 41 / B 12 cu)

Supplement 3. Gigue from the Partita A minor BWV 827. The initial version of the original edition without handwritten corrections

Supplement 4. Sarabande from the Partita G major BWV 829. Version of the original edition copy from the Illinois University Library (xq. 786. 41 / B 12 cu)

Приложение 1
Supplement 1

Sarabande

4

6

8

10

13

Measures 13 and 14 of a piano piece. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 13 features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand, with a [7] fingering indicated. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Measure 14 continues the right-hand melody with a [7] fingering.

15

Measures 15 and 16. Measure 15 shows a continuation of the right-hand melody with a [7] fingering. Measure 16 features a more active left hand with eighth-note patterns, while the right hand continues its melodic line.

17

Measures 17, 18, and 19. Measure 17 has a right-hand melody with a wavy line above it. Measure 18 continues this melody. Measure 19 features a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment with eighth notes.

20

Measures 20, 21, and 22. Measure 20 has a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment. Measure 21 features a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment. Measure 22 has a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment.

23

Measures 23, 24, and 25. Measure 23 has a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment. Measure 24 features a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment. Measure 25 has a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment.

26

Measures 26, 27, and 28. Measure 26 has a right-hand melody with a [b] fingering and a left-hand accompaniment. Measure 27 features a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment. Measure 28 has a right-hand melody with a wavy line and a left-hand accompaniment.

Приложение 2
Supplement 2

Menuet 2



Gigue

The musical score for "Gigue" is written for piano in 12/8 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 12/8.

System 1: The treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a quarter rest followed by eighth-note patterns.

System 2: The treble staff starts with a measure number "4" above the first measure. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes.

System 3: The treble staff starts with a measure number "7" above the first measure. It continues the melodic development with various note values and rests. The bass staff maintains the accompaniment pattern.

System 4: The treble staff starts with a measure number "10" above the first measure. It concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase. The bass staff ends with a final accompaniment pattern.

13

Measures 13-15 of a musical score. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 13 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 14 continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. Measure 15 concludes the system with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass.

16

Measures 16-18 of a musical score. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 16 features a treble staff with a half note followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 17 continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. Measure 18 concludes the system with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass.

19

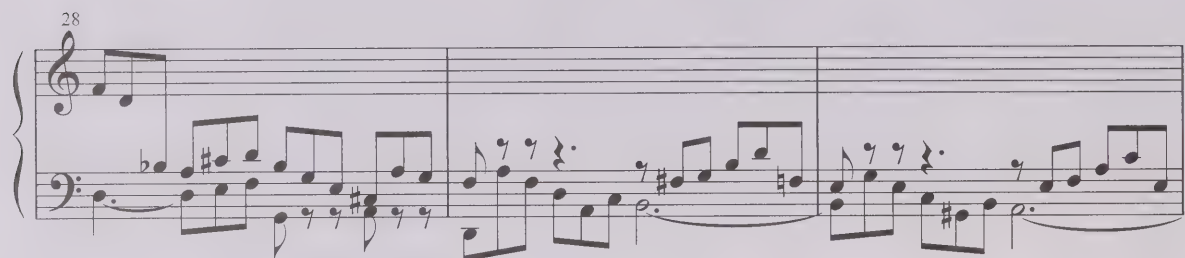
Measures 19-20 of a musical score. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 19 features a treble staff with a half note followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 20 concludes the system with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass.

21

Measures 21-22 of a musical score. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 21 features a treble staff with a half note followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 22 concludes the system with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass.

23

Measures 23-24 of a musical score. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 23 features a treble staff with a half note followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with eighth notes. Measure 24 concludes the system with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass.



41

Measures 41 and 42 of a musical score. Measure 41 features a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4. Measure 42 continues with a treble staff of a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4.

43

Measures 43 and 44 of a musical score. Measure 43 features a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4. Measure 44 continues with a treble staff of a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4.

45

Measures 45 and 46 of a musical score. Measure 45 features a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4. Measure 46 continues with a treble staff of a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4.

47

Measures 47 and 48 of a musical score. Measure 47 features a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4. Measure 48 continues with a treble staff of a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4.

49

Measures 49 and 50 of a musical score. Measure 49 features a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4. Measure 50 continues with a treble staff of a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, followed by a half note C5. The bass staff has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3, followed by a half note C4.

Sarabande

4

9

13

17

21

System 1 (measures 21-24): The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some chords. The left hand provides a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

25

System 2 (measures 25-28): The right hand continues with a melodic line, featuring some chords and eighth notes. The left hand has a more active bass line with sixteenth notes and some triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

29

System 3 (measures 29-32): The right hand shows a melodic line with eighth notes and some chords. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and some triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

33

System 4 (measures 33-36): The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and some chords. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and some triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

37

System 5 (measures 37-40): The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and some chords. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and some triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

КОММЕНТАРИИ

В основу настоящего издания положен текст партит, опубликованный в 1731 году, с учетом рукописных исправлений в сохранившихся экземплярах (см. предисловие). В комментариях даются перечень наиболее существенных из этих исправлений и объяснения проблематичных ситуаций в тексте сочинений. Исследованы и сопоставлены следующие экземпляры издания 1731 года:

G 32¹. Экземпляр оригинального издания, в основном не содержащий рукописных поправок, — Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig: Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13.

G 23. Экземпляр, содержащий рукописные исправления, — British Library, London: Hirsch III. 37 (далее в тексте упоминается как лондонский экземпляр).

G 24. Экземпляр, содержащий рукописные поправки (преимущественно красными чернилами), — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS 224 676 (1) Rara (далее в тексте фигурирует как берлинский DMS экземпляр).

G 25. Экземпляр, содержащий рукописные исправления (частично карандашом, частично красными и темно-коричневыми чернилами), — D. C. Library of Congress, Music Division, Washington: M3. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233 (далее упоминается как вашингтонский экземпляр).

G 26. Экземпляр, содержащий рукописные добавления и правки, — University of Illinois Library, Music Department, Urbana: xq. 786. 41 / B 12 cu (далее называется как иллинойский экземпляр)².

G 27. Экземпляр, содержащий рукописные поправки, — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: Am. B. 82 (далее фигурирует как берлинский Am. B. 82 экземпляр).

G 28. Экземпляр, содержащий рукописные исправления, — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken (далее называется как венский экземпляр).

Исследованы также отдельные издания партит:

A 1. Партита B-dur BWV 825 — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS O. 73 355 Rara.

COMMENTARIES

(translated by Asya Ardova)

This exact edition is based on the Partitas' text, having been published in the original edition in 1731. Meanwhile the handwritten corrections from the preserved copies are taken into consideration here (see the Preface). The list of the most essential corrections so as the explanations concerning the problematic cases all over the compositions are given inside the commentaries. The following copies of the edition dating 1731 are studied and compared:

G 32.¹ The original edition copy, which lacks the handwritten corrections on the whole (Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig: Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 13).

G 23. The copy, containing handwritten corrections — British Library, London: Hirsch III. 37 (further referred to as the London copy).

G 24. The copy, containing handwritten corrections (mainly with red ink) — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS 224 676 (1) Rara (further in the text it appears as the Berlin DMS copy).

G 25. The copy, containing handwritten corrections (partially fulfilled with pencil, partially — with red or black-brown ink) — D. C. Library of Congress, Music Division, Washington: M3. 3. B2 CASE Music 3233 (further reminded as the Washington copy).

G 26. The copy, containing handwritten corrections — University of Illinois Library, Music Department, Urbana: xq. 786. 41 / B 12 cu (further called the Illinois copy)².

G 27. The copy, containing handwritten corrections — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: Am. B. 82 (further appears as the Berlin Am. B. 82 copy).

G 28. The copy, containing handwritten corrections — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken (further appears as the Viennese copy).

There were also researched the separate editions of each Partita:

A 1. Partita B flat major BWV 825 — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS O. 73 355 Rara.

¹ Здесь и далее дается нумерация источников, принятая в Новом Баховском издании (см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1 / Kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones. Kassel etc., 1978. S. 10—28*).

² G 25 и G 26 изучены по фотокопиям, находящимся в Баховском архиве (Лейпциг).

¹ Here and further there is given the numeration of the sources accepted by the New Bach Edition (see: *Johann Sebastian Bach, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, Ser. V, Bd. 1, kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones, Kassel etc., 1978, S. 10—28*).

² The G 25 and G 26 are studied according to the photocopies located at the Bach Archive (Leipzig).

B 1. Партита c-moll BWV 826 — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS O. 73 355 Rara.

B 2. Партита c-moll BWV 826 — Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig: Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 12.

B 5. Партита c-moll BWV 826 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

B 7. Партита c-moll BWV 826 — Bach-Archiv Leipzig: aus Besitz Max Seiffert.

C 1. Партита a-moll BWV 827 — British Library, London: K. 10. a. 30.

C 2. Партита a-moll BWV 827 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

D. Партита D-dur BWV 828 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

E 1. Партита G-dur BWV 829 — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS O. 73 355 Rara.

E 4. Партита G-dur BWV 829 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

В ряде случаев приведены для сравнения варианты ранних версий партит BWV 827 и 830, содержащиеся в рукописи второй Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах (1725) — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: Mus. ms. Bach P 225, а также отдельные варианты текста из рукописной копии партит BWV 826—829, выполненной Кристианом Фридрихом Пенцелем — Bach-Archiv Leipzig: Go. S. 307. Некоторые очевидные ошибки оригинального издания исправлены без комментариев. По возможности сохранены особенности старинной нотной графики. В нотации пунктирного ритма (при соотношении с пунктиром или триольным движением в других голосах) мы стараемся придерживаться того вертикального расположения нотных знаков, которое награвировано в оригинальном издании (во многих случаях данная особенность графики имеет непосредственное отношение к исполнению). Алпуджиатуры (с лигами или без них), длительности заключительных аккордов, условности ритмической нотации, типичные для старинной музыки, также воспроизведены в основном согласно оригинальному изданию и его рукописным правкам. При этом выставление случайных знаков альтерации, употребление ключей и некоторые другие черты нотного текста партит приведены в соответствии с современными нормами³.

B 1. Partita C minor BWV 826 — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS O. 73 355 Rara.

B 2. Partita C minor BWV 826 — Musikbibliothek der Stadt Leipzig: Sammlung Becker, III. 6. 12.

B 5. Partita C minor BWV 826 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

B 7. Partita C minor BWV 826 — Bach-Archiv Leipzig: aus Besitz Max Seiffert.

C 1. Partita A minor BWV 827 — British Library, London: K. 10. a. 30.

C 2. Partita A minor BWV 827 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

D. Partita D major BWV 828 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

E 1. Partita G major BWV 829 — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: DMS O. 73 355 Rara.

E 4. Partita G major BWV 829 — Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien: Sammlung van Hoboken.

Several times there are adduced for comparison two early versions of the Partitas BWV 827 and 830 written down by J. S. Bach in the manuscript of the second Notebook of Anna Magdalena Bach (1725) — Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Musikabteilung: Mus. ms. Bach P 225, so as the particular variants of the text from the handwritten copy of Partitas BWV 826—829, fulfilled by Christian Friedrich Penzel — Bach-Archiv Leipzig: Go. S. 307. Some evident mistakes of the original edition are corrected without commentaries. The peculiarities of the old music script are reproduced as possible. We adhere to the vertical disposition of music elements peculiar to the original edition in the dotted rhythm cases (while correlation with dotted rhythm or triplets in the other parts), for in numerous cases this graphic peculiarity is connected directly with the way of interpretation. The appoggiaturas (with slurs or without them), the final chords' values, some conventionalities of the rhythmical notation, inherent in the early music, are reproduced in general according to the original edition and its handwritten corrections. However, the accidentals in bars, clefs usage and some other peculiarities of the Partitas' music text are adduced according to the modern rules.³

³ Факсимильные фрагменты экземпляров оригинального издания и рукописей, иллюстрирующие комментарии, выполнены с разрешения тех библиотек и архивов, в которых они находятся (см. предисловие). Те случаи, когда факсимильные фрагменты цитируются по изданию, оговорены особо.

³ The facsimile excerpts of the original edition and manuscripts are reproduced according to the permission of those libraries and archives, where they are preserved at (see the preface). The cases when the facsimile fragments are cited right according to existing publications would be especially pointed.

Прелюдия

Т. 10. В лондонском и берлинском (DMS) экземплярах оригинального издания над второй нотой *d* в нижнем голосе добавлены от руки обозначения $\sim$.

Т. 11. Обозначения $\sim$ в верхнем и среднем голосах добавлены в лондонском и берлинском (DMS) экземплярах.

Т. 18. В лондонском экземпляре добавлена артикуляционная лига между нотами *b'* и *a'* в верхнем голосе на последней доле такта.

Т. 20. В лондонском экземпляре от руки введено более дифференцированное разделение штилей по голосам (см. факсимиле на с. 7)

Аллеманда

Т. 7. В оригинальном издании бекар награвирован перед нотой *f*² в верхнем голосе. Во всех современных изданиях уртекстов (в том числе и в Новом Баховском издании) бекар введен перед предшествующей нотой *es*², и, как правило, без комментариев. Однако данный случай довольно проблематичен (тем более, что даже в экземплярах, содержащих рукописные корректуры, исправлений в т. 7 нет). В настоящем издании помещаем бекар над нотой *es*² в квадратных скобках и оставляем выбор прочтения данного места на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 25. В оригинальном издании перед первой нотой *a'* в верхнем голосе никакого знака альтерации нет. В Новом Баховском издании введен бемоль (без достаточно убедительных обоснований). В основном тексте настоящего издания воспроизводим данный такт в соответствии с оригинальной печатью.

Т. 27. Обозначение $\sim$ в верхнем голосе награвировано в оригинальном издании над нотой *f'*. Во всех современных изданиях оно вводится по аналогии с т. 12 над нотой *es'*. Придерживаемся в данном случае конъектуры, принятой в современных изданиях, поскольку она представляется достаточно убедительной (см. кроме т. 12 также т. 14, 15, 29 и 30).

Т. 32. В оригинальном издании четвертая нота в верхнем голосе награвирована как *c'*. В современных изданиях уртекстов (например, под редакцией К. Зольдана) нередко воспроизводится именно такой вариант. Однако в экземплярах, содержащих рукописные исправления (лондонском, берлинском DMS, вашингтонском и иллинойском), добавочная нотная линейка у головки ноты *c'* подчищена и таким образом нота *c'* исправлена на *d'*, что и воспроизведено в настоящем издании.

Т. 37. В оригинальном издании данный такт выглядит следующим образом:

Praeludium

Bar 10. There is the added handwritten indication $\sim$ above the second note *d* at the bottom part in the London and Berlin DMS copies of the original edition.

Bar 11. The indications $\sim$ in the upper and middle parts are added at the London and Berlin DMS copies.

Bar 18. In the London copy in the upper part on the last beat the slur is added between *b' flat* and *a'*.

Bar 20. In the London copy the stems division between parts is made more differentiatedly (see facsimile on page 7).

Allemande

Bar 7. In the original edition in the upper part the natural before *f*² is engraved. In all the modern Urtext editions (including the Neue Bach-Ausgabe) the natural is inserted before the preceding note *e*^{2 flat} without commentaries as a rule. However, this case is rather problematical (especially as the copies containing handwritten corrections lack any one in bar 7). The present edition has the natural placed above the *e*^{2 flat} enclosed in square brackets for the executant to interpret according to his (her) choice.

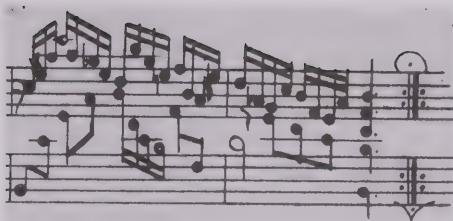
Bar 25. In the original edition in the upper part no accidentals exist before the first note *a'*. In Neue Bach-Ausgabe the flat is inserted (though there're no satisfactory substantiations). The main text of the present edition reproduces this bar in accordance with the original publication.

Bar 27. The indication $\sim$ in the upper part is engraved above the *f'* at the original edition. In all the modern editions it is inserted by analogy with the bar 12 above the *e'* flat. We adhere to the conjecture, accepted by the modern editions, as it looks quite substantial (see also bars 14, 15, 29 and 30, beside bar 12).

Bar 32. In the original edition in the upper part the fourth note is engraved as *c'*. The modern Urtext editions (e. g. edition of K. Soldan) often reproduce this exact variant. However, the copies containing handwritten corrections (the London, Berlin DMS, Washington, Illinois) demonstrate the ledger line to have been erased near the *c'* note-head. Thus the note *c'* is corrected to *d'*, that is reproduced in the present edition.

Bar 37. This bar looks this way at the original edition:

т. 37—38

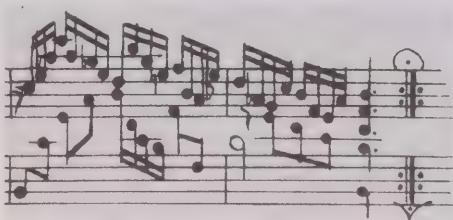


bars 37—38

Не вполне ясно, какой знак награвирован перед первой нотой e^2 . Обычно в современных изданиях воспроизводится бемоль, хотя по старинным правилам бемоль в этом случае не должен был выставляться. В лондонском экземпляре данное двусмысленное место подчищено и от руки подрисован бемоль, который, однако, тоже создает проблему: находясь над нотой e^2 , он может относиться как к ноте e^2 , так и к ноте a^2 :

It's not quite clear what accidental is engraved before the first note e^2 flat. Usually the flat is reproduced at the modern editions, although the old rules of accidentals must have declined the flat to be placed here at the original edition. In the London copy this ambiguous place is corrected a bit. However, it also turns to problem, for being located above the e^2 this flat may refer either to e^2 or a^2 :

т. 37—38
(лондонский экземпляр)



bars 37—38
(London copy)

Как и в других проблематичных случаях, оставляем выбор прочтения данного места на усмотрение исполнителя.

So as the other problematical cases this place may be interpreted according to a performer's discretion.

Куранта

Т. 7, 9, 13. В берлинском (DMS) экземпляре над первыми нотами верхнего голоса в данных тактах красными чернилами добавлены обозначения *** .

Т. 12. В оригинальном издании перед последней нотой в нижнем голосе бекар отсутствует. В ряде современных изданий (Новом Баховском издании, редакции К. Энглера и др.) бекар введен в текст (однако, как правило, без комментирования и достаточно убедительных обоснований). В основном тексте настоящего издания воспроизводится вариант оригинальной печати, бекар к ноте B , помещенный в квадратных скобках под основным текстом, может быть предложен как конъектура на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 14. В оригинальном издании бекар перед нотой e^2 в верхнем голосе отсутствует. В данном случае это, судя по гармоническому контексту, ошибка гравера. Придерживаемся конъектуры, принятой в современных изданиях, и воспроизводим бекар в квадратных скобках в основном тексте.

Т. 17. В ряде современных изданий уртекстов (в том числе в Новом Баховском издании) над пер-

Corrente

Bars 7, 9, 13. In the Berlin DMS copy in the upper part above the first notes the indications *** are added with red ink.

Bar 12. In the original edition in the bottom part before the last note the natural is absent. In several modern Urtext editions (Neue Bach-Ausgabe, Wiener Urtext Edition etc.) the natural is inserted (however, without commentaries and satisfactory well-grounded explanations). The main text of the present edition reproduces the originally printed variant. The natural to note B flat set in square brackets under the main text is regarded as a conjecture for the executant's taste.

Bar 14. In the original edition in the upper part the natural is omitted before the e^2 flat. Taking into consideration the harmonious fluctuations, it must have been the engraver's error here. Adhering the conjecture, used in the modern editions we reproduce the natural enclosed in square brackets in the main text.

Bar 17. In series of modern Urtext editions (including the Neue Bach-Ausgabe) the indication **

вой нотой верхнего голоса дается обозначение ♯. В оригинальном издании оно отсутствует.

Т. 22. В оригинальном издании 1731 года, как и в отдельном издании Партиты В-dur 1726 года, перед первой нотой в нижнем голосе награвирован бемоль. Судя по контексту данного места, это ошибка гравера. В ряде экземпляров оригинального издания (лондонском, вашингтонском, иллинойском, берлинских DMS и Am. B. 82) бемоль перед первой нотой в басу исправлен на бекар.

Т. 27. В берлинском (DMS) экземпляре над e' в верхнем голосе красными чернилами добавлено обозначение $\flat$.

Т. 28. В оригинальном издании гравер, очевидно, забыл поставить дополнительную нотную линейку к головке ноты c' . Эта линия добавлена от руки в лондонском, берлинском (DMS) и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Т. 34. В оригинальном издании восьмая нота в верхнем голосе награвирована как f^2 . В современных изданиях уртекстов (в том числе в Новом Баховском издании) вместо f^2 воспроизводится, как правило, g^2 . Считаем возможным от данной конъектуры отказаться и воспроизвести текст, как в оригинальном издании. В берлинском (Am. B. 82) экземпляре f^2 изменено на g^2 , однако по цвету чернил и перу, каким выполнено исправление, заметно, что эта правка явно отличается от многих других исправлений в данном экземпляре.

Т. 43. В оригинальном издании бекар перед второй нотой в верхнем голосе отсутствует (по всей вероятности, ошибка гравера). В берлинском (Am. B. 82), вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах бекар добавлен от руки.

Т. 54. В оригинальном издании бемоля перед d^2 в верхнем голосе нет. В Новом Баховском издании, редакции У. Эмери и некоторых других современных изданиях он конъектурально введен в текст. Считаем, что необходимости в данной конъектуре нет, и воспроизводим текст согласно оригинальному изданию.

Т. 55. Знак ♯ награвирован на последней доле такта в верхнем голосе в центре триольной группы. В контексте других подобных обозначений части этот знак, скорее, должен относиться к первой триольной ноте.

С а р а б а н д а

Т. 4. В оригинальном издании украшение в верхнем голосе награвировано как ♯. В берлинском (DMS) экземпляре красными чернилами оно исправлено на следующее: ♯.

Т. 5. В оригинальном издании бекар перед нотой e^2 в верхнем голосе отсутствует, хотя поставлен перед обеими нотами e' в данном такте. В некоторых

изданиях воспроизведен выше первой ноты в верхнем голосе. В оригинальном издании он отсутствует.

Bar 22. В оригинальном издании 1731, так же как и в отдельном издании Партиты 1726 в нижнем голосе флат награвирован перед первой нотой. Принимая во внимание контекст, это должно быть ошибкой гравера. В серии оригинального издания (лондонское, Вашингтонское, Иллинойское, Берлинское DMS и Am. B. 82) в нижнем голосе перед первой нотой флат исправлен на натуральный.

Bar 27. В Берлинском DMS в верхнем голосе добавлено обозначение $\flat$ над e' красными чернилами.

Bar 28. В оригинальном издании гравер должен был опустить ледерлинию над нотой c' . Эта линия добавлена от руки в Лондонском, Берлинском DMS и Вашингтонском изданиях.

Bar 34. В оригинальном издании в верхнем голосе восьмая нота награвирована как f^2 . В современных изданиях (включая Neue Bach-Ausgabe) g^2 воспроизводится как правило, вместо f^2 . Мы считаем возможным от этой конъектуры отказаться, воспроизведя текст оригинального издания. В Берлинском (Am. B. 82) экземпляре f^2 исправлено на g^2 . Однако, это исправление отличается от большинства других исправлений в данном экземпляре.

Bar 43. В оригинальном издании в верхнем голосе перед второй нотой флат отсутствует (это должно быть ошибкой гравера). В Берлинском (Am. B. 82), Вашингтонском и Иллинойском изданиях флат добавлен от руки.

Bar 54. В оригинальном издании в верхнем голосе перед d^2 флат отсутствует. В Neue Bach-Ausgabe, W. Emery's edition и некоторых других современных изданиях он введен как конъектура. Мы считаем эту конъектуру unnecessary, воспроизведя текст оригинального издания.

Bar 55. Обозначение ♯ награвировано на последней доле такта в верхнем голосе в центре триольной группы. Принимая во внимание контекст, этот знак, скорее, должен относиться к первой триольной ноте.

S a r a b a n d e

Bar 4. В оригинальном издании украшение в верхнем голосе награвировано как ♯. В Берлинском DMS экземпляре красными чернилами оно исправлено на следующее: ♯.

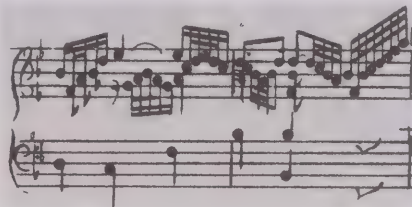
Bar 5. В оригинальном издании в верхнем голосе перед нотой e^2 флат отсутствует, хотя поставлен перед обеими нотами e' в данном такте. В некоторых

изданиях (например, под редакцией К. Зольдана) бекар перед нотой e^2 предложен как конъектура. Считаем возможным от данной конъектуры отказаться и воспроизвести текст так, как в оригинальной публикации.

Т. 8. Бекар перед нотой E в нижнем голосе на второй доле такта в оригинальном издании отсутствует. Очевидная ошибка гравера, хотя и не исправлена в подавляющем большинстве экземпляров оригинальной печати.

Т. 15. В оригинальном издании первая доля такта награвирована следующим образом:

т. 15—16



bars 15—16

Вероятнее всего, штиль вниз от ноты a' награвирован ошибочно, хотя в подавляющем большинстве экземпляров оригинального издания не исправлено.

Т. 20. В оригинальном издании бекар перед нотой b^1 в верхнем голосе отсутствует, хотя нотные головки награвированы таким образом, что место перед первой нотой b^1 было рассчитано, скорее всего, для знака альтерации. В берлинском (DMS) экземпляре перед обеими нотами b^1 красными чернилами от руки добавлены бекары (по форме схожи с баховскими). Следуем данному, исправленному варианту.

Т. 26. Бемоля перед второй нотой a' в верхнем голосе в оригинальном издании нет. Может быть предложен как конъектура. Украшение в нижнем голосе награвировано как trill . Однако не исключено, что это ошибка гравера, так как в данном случае не избежать одновременного звучания des^2 в верхнем голосе и d в нижнем. Можно предложить для исполнения trill .

В илиноиском экземпляре Сарабанда содержит довольно существенные добавления орнаментики. Помещаем этот вариант в приложении.

Менуэт 1

Т. 38 (первая вольта). В оригинальном издании бекар стоит только перед последней нотой e^2 в верхнем голосе. В Новом Баховском издании бекар добавлен и перед предыдущей нотой e^2 в данном такте (в критических комментариях эта конъектура не упоминается). Считаем возможным от данной конъектуры отказаться и воспроизвести текст так, как в оригинальном издании.

(e. g. K. Soldan's one) the natural before e^2 is offered as the conjecture. We find it possible to decline this conjecture, reproducing the text from the original edition.

Bar 8. In the original edition in the bottom part on the second beat before E the natural is absent. Evident mistake of the engraver, though hadn't been corrected in the majority of originally printed copies.

Bar 15. In the original edition the first beat is engraved as follows:

The a' stem may have been engraved down erroneously, though being left uncorrected in overwhelming majority of original copies.

Bar 20. In the original edition in the upper part before the note b^1 flat the natural is absent, though the note-heads are engraved so as to empty the place before the first note b^1 flat, most likely for the accidental. In the Berlin DMS copy before both of the notes b^1 flat the naturals are added by hand with red ink (their shape reminds of Bach's ones). We base on this corrected variant.

Bar 26. In the original edition in the upper part there is no flat before the second note a' . It may be proposed as the conjecture. The embellishment in the bottom part is engraved as trill . However, this must be the engraver's mistake, for the simultaneous sounding of d^2 flat in the upper part and d in the lower part cannot be avoided. There may be proposed the following embellishment trill .

In the Illinois copy the Sarabande contains rather important additions of the ornamentation. This variant is adduced in the Supplement.

Menuet 1

Bar 38 (prima volta). In the original edition in the upper part before the last note e^2 only — the natural is put down. In Neue Bach-Ausgabe in this bar before the preceding note e^2 the natural is added (this conjecture is not mentioned in the critical commentaries). We find it possible to decline this conjecture, reproducing the originally edited text.

Менуэт 2

Т. 11. В оригинальном издании знак альтерации перед нотой f^1 ошибочно награвирован как бекар. В лондонском и вашингтонском экземплярах он исправлен на диез.

Т. 12. В оригинальном издании указания орнаментики отсутствуют. Обозначение ω над первой нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в берлинском (DMS) и иллинойском экземплярах. Точка у половинной ноты в среднем голосе отсутствует.

Т. 14. Знак шлейфера ω к первой ноте в верхнем голосе добавлен в лондонском, берлинском (DMS), вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

В иллинойском экземпляре оригинального издания в Менуэте 2 содержатся довольно многочисленные добавления орнаментики и артикуляции. Дабы не загружать ими основной текст, помещаем этот вариант в приложении.

Жига

Т. 16. В оригинальном издании вторая пауза в среднем голосе пропущена. Пятая и шестая ноты награвированы со штилями вверх. В настоящем издании воспроизводим распределение текста по голосам в соответствии с предыдущими тактами.

Т. 20. В берлинском (Am. B. 82) экземпляре чернилами подписана восьмая пауза в среднем голосе на последней доле такта (в гравировке оригинального издания отсутствует).

Т. 26. В гравировке оригинального издания девятая нота не имеет дополнительной нотной линейки и должна читаться как g^2 . Однако головка ее явно награвирована выше предыдущей ноты g^2 . В ряде сохранившихся экземпляров дополнительная нотная линейка добавлена от руки и таким образом g^2 исправлено на a^2 .

Т. 48. В оригинальном издании пятая и шестая ноты награвированы со штилями вверх. В настоящем издании воспроизводим штили в соответствии с логикой голосоведения всей части.

Menuet 2

Bar 11. In the original edition before the note f^1 the accidental is engraved erroneously as the natural. In the London and Washington copies it was corrected to the sharp.

Bar 12. In the original edition the ornamentation indications are absent. The indication ω above the first note in the upper part is added at the Berlin (DMS) and Illinois copies. In the middle part near the minim the dot is absent.

Bar 14. In the London, Berlin (DMS), Washington and Illinois copies in the upper part the slide ω is added to the first note.

In the Illinois copy of the original edition in the Menuet 2 the rather numerous ornamentation and articulation signs are added. We put this variant to the Supplement for to facilitate the main text's perusal.

Giga

Bar 16. The original edition lacks the second rest in the middle part. The fifth and sixth notes are engraved with their stems up. This very edition reproduces the music distribution according to the parts, basing upon the previous bars.

Bar 20. In the Berlin Am. B. 82 copy in the middle part on the last beat the quaver rest is added with ink (while it's absent at the original engraved edition).

Bar 26. In the original engraved edition the ninth note is deprived of the ledger line hence it might be read as g^2 . However, its head is clearly engraved higher, than the previous note g^2 . Some of preserved copies contain the ledger line added by hand, and thus the g^2 is corrected to a^2 .

Bar 48. The original edition contains the fifth and sixth notes engraved with their stems up. This very edition reproduces the stems according to the logic of the whole movement's part-writing.

ПАРТИТА c-moll BWV 826

PARTITA C minor BWV 826

С и н ф о н и я

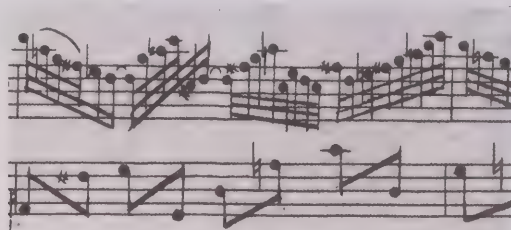
Т. 15. Лига на последней доле такта в верхнем голосе добавлена в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 17. В лондонском экземпляре перед второй нотой d^2 в верхнем голосе от руки добавлен бекар.

Т. 18. Связующая лига между двумя нотами f^2 в верхнем голосе на третьей доле такта в оригинальном издании пропущена. Добавлена от руки в иллинойском экземпляре.

Т. 21. В первом издании Партии c-moll (1727), а также в общем издании партит (1731) первая нота в верхнем голосе оказалась награвированной как b^2 , десятая нота в этом же голосе — как c^3 :

т. 21—22



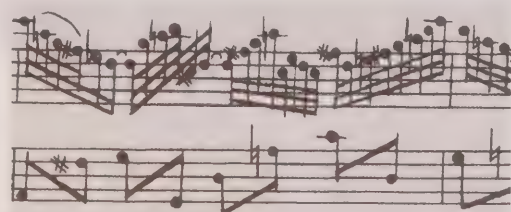
bars 21—22

При этом, как видно в приведенном факсимильном примере, головка ноты b^2 награвирована выше, чем головки других таких же нот. В экземплярах, содержащих рукописные поправки (лондонском, берлинском DMS, вашингтонском и иллинойском), первая нота исправлена на c^3 благодаря добавлению к головке ноты b^2 еще одной дополнительной нотной линейки, в то время как у головки ноты c^3 , напротив, вторая нотная линейка подчищена, и таким образом нота исправлена на b^2 :

Meanwhile, the adduced facsimile demonstrates the b^2 flat's head having been engraved higher, than the other similar note's heads. The copies with handwritten corrections (the London, Berlin DMS, Washington and Illinois ones) contain the first note corrected to c^3 due to one more ledger line added to note b^2 flat's head, meanwhile the second line near the c^3 is erased out, turning this note to b^2 flat:

т. 21—22

(лондонский экземпляр)



bars 21—22

(London copy)

Во многих изданиях уртекстов и в исполнительской практике утвердился вариант, в котором учтено второе из указанных выше исправлений, но не принято во внимание первое:

Both the Urtext editions and the performing practice use persistently the variant where the second correction among the pointed above ones is taken into consideration, but not the first one:



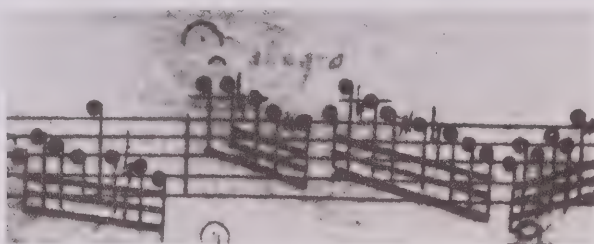
В настоящем издании текст данного такта воспроизводится полностью с учетом рукописных исправлений.

Т. 25. В оригинальном издании бекар перед первой и второй нотами a^1 в верхнем голосе отсутствует, хотя перед третьей и четвертой нотами a^1 он поставлен. Бекар перед первой и второй нотами a^1 добавлен в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 26. В оригинальном издании первая доля такта в нижнем голосе награвирована как . В лондонском, берлинском (DMS), венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах третье ребро между первыми двумя нотами стерто и ритм исправлен на тот, который воспроизведен в настоящем издании.

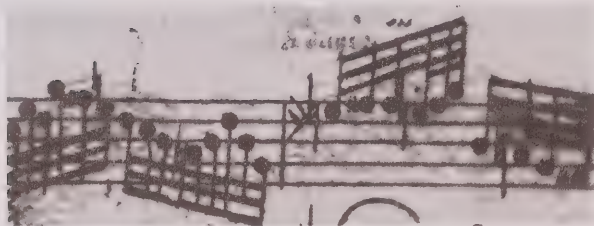
Т. 28, 29. В вашингтонском экземпляре красными чернилами (судя по всему, рукой И. С. Баха) добавлены указания «allegro» (в т. 28) и «adagio» (в т. 29)⁴:

т. 27—28



bars 27—28

т. 28—29



bars 28—29

Т. 29. В оригинальном издании ритм в верхнем голосе на первой доле такта воспроизведен условно: . Исправлен в рукописи К. Ф. Пенцеля (Go. S. 307). В ряде современных изданий уртекстов ритм на второй доле такта воспроизводится следующим образом: . Однако в оригинальном издании явно просматривается точка справа от головки ноты b^1 : . В вашингтонском же экземпляре ритм в дан-

This exact edition reproduces this bar, taking into consideration all the handwritten corrections.

Bar 25. In the original edition in the upper part before the first and second notes a^1 the natural is absent, meanwhile it is put before the third and fourth notes a^1 . The natural before the first and second notes a^1 is added in the Washington and Illinois copies.

Bar 26. In the original edition in the bottom part the first beat is engraved as . In the London, Berlin DMS, Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies the third beam is erased out between the first two notes, hence the rhythm is corrected to the one reproduced in this exact edition.

Bars 28, 29. In the Washington copy the indications «allegro» (bar 28) and «adagio» (bar 29) are added with red ink supposedly by J. S. Bach's hand:⁴

Bar 29. In the original edition in the upper part on the first beat the rhythm is reproduced conventionally: . It is corrected in Ch. F. Penzel's manuscript (Go. S. 307). In series of modern Urtext editions on the second beat the rhythm is reproduced the following way: . However, in the original edition the dot is seen clearly to the right of the note b^1 flat's head: . In the Washington copy the rhythm is corrected here this

⁴ Воспроизводится по изданию: Herz G. Bach-Quellen in Amerika = Bach Sources in America. Kassel, Basel etc., 1984. S. 429, 430.

⁴ Reproduced on the base of the edition: G. Herz, *Bach-Quellen in Amerika = Bach Sources in America*, Kassel, Basel etc., 1984, p. 429, 430.

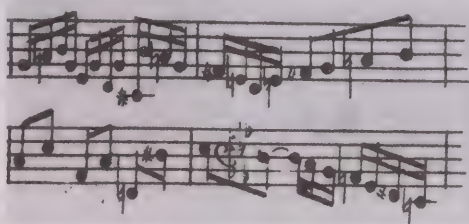
ном месте исправлен следующим образом:



. В этом же такте в вашингтонском экземпляре добавлено от руки обозначение  на последней доле, отсутствующее в других экземплярах.

Т. 46. В оригинальном издании гравёр допустил ошибку в воспроизведении ритма в партии левой руки:

т. 45—46



В ряде экземпляров (лондонском, берлинском DMS, вашингтонском, иллинойском и венском) верхнее ребро между нотами *d* и *c* стерто и ритм исправлен так, как воспроизведено в настоящем издании. Однако в берлинском экземпляре (Am. B. 82) данное место исправлено иначе:



Т. 52. В оригинальном издании перед второй нотой *a'* в верхнем голосе награвирован бекар. Так воспроизводится и в ряде современных изданий (например, в редакции К. Зольдана). Однако в лондонском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах оригинального издания бекар исправлен на бемоль.

Т. 70. В оригинальном издании бекар перед *a'* в верхнем голосе отсутствует. Как и в большинстве других современных изданий, конъектурально вводится в текст.

А л л е м а н д а

Затакт. Затактовая пауза на нижней строке награвирована в оригинальном издании как четвертная. Обозначение  на второй ноте в верхнем голосе добавлено в вашингтонском экземпляре. Там же добавлена шестнадцатая пауза перед первой нотой.

Т. 2. В вашингтонском экземпляре обозначение  в верхнем голосе изменено на . В венском экземпляре над последней нотой добавлено .

Т. 3. В оригинальном издании бекар перед первой нотой *B* в нижнем голосе отсутствует. Однако в ряде экземпляров (венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском) он добавлен от руки. Может быть предложен на усмотрение исполнителя.

way: . In the Washington copy in the same bar the indication  is added by hand, while it's absent in the other copies.

Bar 46. In the original edition there was made an error by the engraver, while reproducing rhythm at the left hand part:

bars 45—46

In series of copies (the London, Berlin DMS, Washington, Illinois and Viennese) the upper beam between the *d* and *c* is erased and the rhythm is corrected so, as it's reproduced in the present edition. However, in the Berlin copy (Am. B. 82) this place is corrected the other way:

Bar. 52. In the original edition in the upper part before the second note *a'* the natural is engraved. It's reproduced the same way in several modern editions (e. g., K. Soldan's edition). However, in the London, Washington and Illinois copies of the original edition the natural is corrected to flat.

Bar 70. In the original edition in the upper part the natural is absent before *a'*. So as in the majority of other modern editions, it is inserted to the text as a conjecture.

A l l e m a n d e

Upbeat. The upbeat rest is engraved as the crotchet one on the bottom line. The indication  is added on the second note at the upper part in the Washington copy. At the same copy before the first note the semiquaver rest is added.

Bar 2. In the Washington copy in the upper part the indication  is changed to . In the Viennese copy the  is added on the last note.

Bar 3. In the original edition in the bottom part before the first note *B flat* the natural is absent. However, in series of copies (the Viennese, Washington and Illinois ones) it's added by hand. It may be proposed for the performer's consideration.

Т. 5. Предпоследняя нота в нижнем голосе награждена в оригинальном издании как *F*. Однако головка ноты находится слишком низко, и очевидно, что гравёр забыл поставить дополнительную нотную линейку. В лондонском, вашингтонском, берлинском (DMS), иллинойском и венском экземплярах нота *F* исправлена на *Es*.

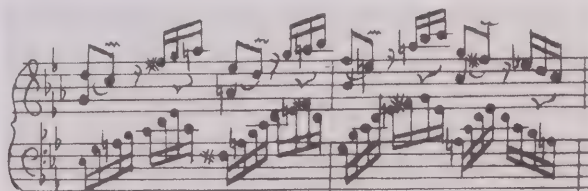
Т. 6. В большинстве экземпляров оригинального издания лига между двумя первыми нотами в верхнем голосе достаточно явно просматривается (особенно в левой ее части). Однако в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах ее нет. Может быть предложена как вариант на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 6—7. В оригинальном издании связующая лига в нижнем голосе отсутствует, добавлена в лондонском, берлинском (DMS), вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 7. Обозначение ♪ над последней нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах. Первая нота в теноровом голосе исправлена в вашингтонском экземпляре с четверти на восьмую и восьмую паузу.

Т. 8. Обозначение ♪ в альтовом голосе над нотой *b¹* добавлено в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 9—10. Артикуляционные лиги в верхнем голосе добавлены от руки в лондонском экземпляре:



Т. 10. Обозначение ♪ над нотой *fis²* в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском, берлинском (DMS), вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 11. Диеза перед нотой *f* в нижнем голосе в гравировке оригинального издания нет. Он добавлен в обоих берлинских экземплярах (DMS и Am. B. 82), венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском (правда, при этом отсутствует в лондонском экземпляре). Как и в других проблематичных случаях, может быть предложен на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 16. Арпеджиато и апподжиатура на верхней строке добавлены в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Затакт второй части. В вашингтонском экземпляре над второй нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено карандашом обозначение ♪.

Т. 17. Обозначение ♪ над предпоследней нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Bar 5. In the original edition in the bottom part the penultimate note is engraved as *F*. However, its head is situated too low. Evidently the engraver forgot to put the ledger line. In the London, Washington, Berlin (DMS), Illinois and Viennese copies the *F* is corrected to *E flat*.

Bar 6. In the majority of the original edition's copies the tie is seen quite clearly between the two first notes in the upper part (especially in its left side). However, it's absent at the Washington and Illinois copies. It may be proposed for the interpreter's consideration.

Bars 6—7. In the original edition in the bottom part the tie is absent, while it's added at the London, Berlin (DMS), Washington and Illinois copies.

Bar 7. The indication ♪ is added above the last note in the upper part at the Washington and Illinois copies. In the Washington copy in tenor the first note is corrected from crotchet to quaver with quaver rest.

Bar 8. In the Washington copy in the alto part above the note *b¹* flat the indication ♪ is added.

Bars 9—10. In the London copy in the upper part the handwritten slurs are added:

Bar 10. In the London, Berlin (DMS), Washington and Illinois copies in the upper part above the note *f²* sharp the indication ♪ is added.

Bar 11. In the original edition's engraving in the bottom part before the note *f* the sharp is absent. It's added in both Berlin (DMS and Am. B. 82) copies, in the Viennese, Washington and Illinois ones (though being omitted in the London copy). It may be proposed for the executant's consideration, so as the other cases.

Bar 16. Arpeggiato and appoggiatura on the upper line are added at the Washington and Illinois copies.

Upbeat of the second section. In the Washington copy in the upper part above the second note the indication ♪ is added with a pencil.

Bar 17. In the Washington and Illinois copies in the upper part above the penultimate note the indication ♪ is added.

Т. 19. В оригинальном издании бемоль перед нотой d^2 в верхнем голосе отсутствует. Бемоль добавлен от руки в берлинском (Am. B. 82), Вашингтонском, иллинойском и венском экземплярах.

Т. 20. Бемоль перед первой нотой d^2 в верхнем голосе в оригинальном издании отсутствует (хотя, судя по расположению нотных головок, место для него было оставлено). В ряде экземпляров оригинального издания (берлинском Am. B. 82, Вашингтонском, иллинойском и венском) бемоль добавлен от руки. Кроме того, в иллинойском экземпляре над последней нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено обозначение мордента ♯.

Т. 22. Обозначение ♯ в верхнем голосе над нотой f^2 на третьей четверти добавлено в Вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 26. В гравировке оригинального издания обозначения орнаментики отсутствуют. В лондонском экземпляре над последней нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено ♯. В берлинском (DMS), Вашингтонском, иллинойском и венском вместо этого украшения добавлено ∞. Выбор предоставляется на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 30. В оригинальном издании перед второй нотой H в нижнем голосе бекар отсутствует, хотя перед всеми остальными нотами H в данном такте он поставлен. Судя по гармоническому контексту, пропущен по ошибке гравера и предлагается как конъектура.

Т. 32. Апподжиатура добавлена в Вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах. Арпеджиато перед последним аккордом добавлено в иллинойском экземпляре.

Куранта

Т. 1. Обозначение арпеджиато добавлено в иллинойском экземпляре. Апподжиатура перед нотой c^2 и указание ♯ над нотой as^2 в верхнем голосе добавлены в Вашингтонском экземпляре. В оригинальном издании нота f^2 в альтовом голосе ошибочно награвирована как восьмая.

Т. 1—2. В лондонском экземпляре добавлена соединительная лига от последней ноты c в нижнем голосе т. 1 к первой ноте c т. 2.

Т. 2. Обозначение ♯ над нотой es^2 в альтовом голосе и апподжиатура перед нотой c^1 в теноровом голосе добавлены в Вашингтонском экземпляре. Указание ♯ под нотой as^1 в теноровом голосе добавлено в лондонском, Вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 4. В Вашингтонском экземпляре обозначение ♯ над нотой h^1 в сопрановом голосе исправлено на ♯.

Т. 6. Награвированное в оригинальном издании указание ♯ в лондонском и Вашингтонском экзем-

Bar 19. In the original edition in the upper part before the note d^2 the flat is absent. The handwritten flat is added at the Berlin (Am. B. 82), Washington, Illinois and Viennese copies.

Bar 20. In the original edition in the upper part before the first note d^2 the flat is absent (though the place for it seems to have been left, taking into consideration the note-heads' disposition). In several original copies (the Berlin Am. B. 82, Washington, Illinois and Viennese ones) the flat is added by hand. Besides, in the Illinois copy in the upper part above the final note the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 22. In the Washington copy in the upper part on the third beat above f^2 the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 26. The ornamentation indications are absent at the original edition's engraving. The ♯ in the upper part above the last note is added at the London copy. In the Berlin (DMS), Washington, Illinois and Viennese copies this ∞ is added instead of the sign mentioned above. The executant is to choose.

Bar 30. In the original edition in the bottom part before the second note B the natural is absent, though it is put in front of all the other notes B in this very bar. Basing the harmony context it is considered to have been erroneously omitted by the engraver, meanwhile being suggested as a conjecture.

Bar 32. Appoggiatura is added in the Washington and Illinois copies. The arpeggiato is added before the final chord in the Illinois copy.

Courante

Bar 1. The arpeggiato indication is added at the Illinois copy. In the Washington copy in the upper part the appoggiatura before the note c^2 and the indication ♯ above the note a^2 flat are added. In the original edition in the alto part the note f^2 is erroneously engraved as quaver.

Bars 1—2. In the London copy in the bottom part the tie is added from the last note c of the bar 1 to the first note c of the bar 2.

Bar 2. In the Washington copy in the alto part the indication ♯ is added above the note e^2 flat and in tenor the appoggiatura is added before the c^1 . In the London, Washington and Illinois copies in tenor under the note a^1 flat the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 4. In the Washington copy in soprano the indication ♯ above the note b^1 is corrected to ♯.

Bar 6. The engraved indication ♯ in the original edition is changed to the indication ♯ in the London

плярах изменено на b^2 . Обозначение b^2 к предпоследней ноте b^2 в верхнем голосе добавлено в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 7. В оригинальном издании бекар перед нотой a в теноровом голосе опущен, добавлен от руки в лондонском и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Т. 8. Апподжиатура к ноте B в нижнем голосе добавлена в вашингтонском экземпляре. Указание b^2 к следующей ноте e в этом же такте содержится в иллинойском экземпляре. Штиль вверх у ноты b в теноровом голосе добавлен в лондонском и вашингтонском экземплярах.

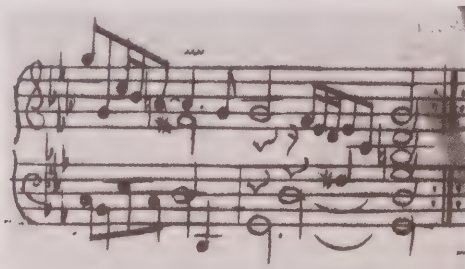
Т. 9. Первая нота в нижнем голосе в оригинальном издании, по-видимому, ошибочно награвирована как половинная. В иллинойском экземпляре исправлено следующим образом:



Т. 10. Шестнадцатая нота a в среднем голосе на первой доле такта добавлена в лондонском экземпляре. В гравировке оригинального издания, а также в большинстве современных изданий уртекстов эта нота отсутствует. В иллинойском экземпляре обозначение b^2 в верхнем голосе исправлено на b^1 .

Т. 11. Лига, награвированная в оригинальном издании между двумя нотами a^1 в верхнем голосе, по-разному воспроизводится в современных изданиях. У. Эмери предложил трактовать ее не как связующую лигу, а как знак апподжиатуры: «Гравер с легкостью мог неправильно понять этот необычный знак»⁵. Однако подобная трактовка представляется не вполне убедительной, поскольку написание Бахом знаков апподжиатур по форме и местоположению существенно отличается от награвированной в издании лиги. Для сравнения см. обозначение акцента (или апподжиатуры) в таблице расшифровки украшений (факсимиле из Клавирной книжки Вильгельма Фридемана Баха на с. 207) и данный такт в оригинальном издании партит:

т. 11—12



bars 11—12

Т. 12. Точка, ошибочно пропущенная гравером справа от головки первой ноты в верхнем голосе,

and Washington copies. The indication b^2 to the penultimate note b^2 flat is added in the upper part of the Washington copy.

Bar 7. In the original edition in tenor before the note a the natural is omitted, being meanwhile added by hand in the London and Washington copies.

Bar 8. In the Washington copy in the bottom part the appoggiatura is added before the note B flat. The Illinois copy contains the indication b^2 to the following note e flat of the same bar. The stem up at the note b flat in tenor is added in the London and Washington copies.

Bar 9. In the original edition in the bottom part the first note is erroneously engraved as the minim. In the Illinois copy it's corrected the following way:

Bar 10. In the London copy in the middle part on the first beat the semiquaver a is added. In the original engraving, so as in the majority of modern Urtext editions, this note is absent. In the Illinois copy in the upper part the indication b^2 is corrected to b^1 .

Bar 11. In the original edition in the upper part the tie engraved between two notes a^1 is interpreted in different ways at the modern editions. W. Emery proposed to peruse it not as the tie, but as the appoggiatura sign: «The etcher could easily have misunderstood this unusual sign».⁵ However, this kind of interpretation seems to be but not wholly convincing, for Bach's written appoggiaturas differ greatly from the tie engraved in this edition by shape and position. Compare the accent's indication at the embellishments table from the Clavier Notebook for Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (see the facsimile on page 207) and the bar 11 at the original edition of Partitas:

Bar 12. The dot, erroneously omitted by the engraver at the right side of the first note's head in the

⁵ См.: J. S. Bach. Partitas Nos. I—III BWV 825, 826 & 827 / Ed. by W. Emery. The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, 1981. List of readings.

⁵ See: J. S. Bach, Partitas Nos. I—III BWV 825, 826 and 827, ed. by W. Emery, The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, 1981, list of readings.

добавлена в лондонском, берлинском (DMS) и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 13. Отсутствующая в оригинальном издании точка возле головки первой ноты в теноровом голосе добавлена в лондонском и иллинойском экземплярах. Такая же ошибка гравера на первой ноте в басовом голосе исправлена в берлинском (DMS) экземпляре.

Т. 13—14. Связующая лига между последней нотой *g* в нижнем голосе т. 13 и первой нотой *g* т. 14 добавлена красными чернилами в берлинском (DMS) экземпляре.

Т. 14. Знак арпеджиато на первой доле содержит-ся в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 15—16. Отсутствующая в оригинальном издании связующая лига в теноровом голосе между нотами *g* добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 16. Обозначение w на второй восьмой в верхнем голосе, а также апподжиатура перед нотой *c* в нижнем голосе добавлены в вашингтонском экземпляре. Украшение w на третьей доле в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском, берлинском (DMS) и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Т. 17. В оригинальном издании нота *b'* в среднем голосе на последней доле такта награвирована как четверть. В некоторых современных изданиях (например, под редакцией К. Зольдана) эта нота воспроизводится как восьмая. Однако в лондонском, берлинском (DMS), иллинойском и вашингтонском экземплярах оригинального издания справа от головки ноты *b'* добавлена точка.

Т. 22. Награвированное в оригинальном издании над первой нотой в верхнем голосе обозначение w в вашингтонском экземпляре исправлено на w .

Т. 23. В гравировке оригинального издания указания орнаментики в данном такте отсутствуют. В лондонском экземпляре над предпоследней нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено w , в иллинойском — w .

Т. 24. В гравировке оригинального издания связующая лига между нотами *G* на нижней строке отсутствует. Предлагается как конъектура по аналогии с т. 12.

С а р а б а н д а

Т. 4. Апподжиатура перед нотой *g'* в верхнем голосе содержится в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 5, 6. Обозначения w в верхнем голосе добавлены в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 7. Апподжиатура перед нотой *f²* в верхнем голосе содержится в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 8. Обозначение w перед нотой *es'* в среднем голосе добавлено в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

upper part, is added at the London, Berlin (DMS) and Illinois copies.

Bar 13. In the London and Illinois copies in tenor near the first note's head the dot is added, having been omitted at the original edition. The same mistake of engraver on the first note in the basso part is corrected at the Berlin DMS copy.

Bars 13—14. In the Berlin DMS copy in the bottom part the tie is added in red ink between the last note *g* in bar 13 and the first note *g* in bar 14.

Bar 14. In the Washington and Illinois copies on the first beat the indication of arpeggiato is inserted.

Bars 15—16. In the London copy in tenor between two notes *g* the tie is added, meanwhile it is absent in the original edition.

Bar 16. In the Washington copy in the upper part on the second quaver the indication w is added, so as the appoggiatura before the note *c* in the bottom part. In the London, Berlin (DMS) and Washington copies on the third beat in the upper part the embellishment w is added.

Bar 17. In the original edition in the middle part on the last beat the note *b' flat* is engraved as the crotchet. Some editions of nowadays (e. g., K. Soldan's one) reproduce it as the quaver. However, in the London, Berlin (DMS), Illinois and Washington copies of the original edition the dot is added to the right of the note *b' flat*'s head.

Bar 22. In the original edition in the upper part above the first note there is the indication w , which is corrected to w in the Washington copy.

Bar 23. In the original engraving the ornamentation indications are absent in this very bar. In the London copy in the upper part above the penultimate note the sign w is added, while in the Illinois copy there is w .

Bar 24. In the original edition's engraving on the lower line between two notes *G* the tie is absent. Proposed as a conjecture by analogy with bar 12.

S a r a b a n d e

Bar 4. In the Washington copy in the upper part before the note *g'* the appoggiatura is inserted.

Bars 5, 6. In the Washington and Illinois copies in the upper part the indications w are added.

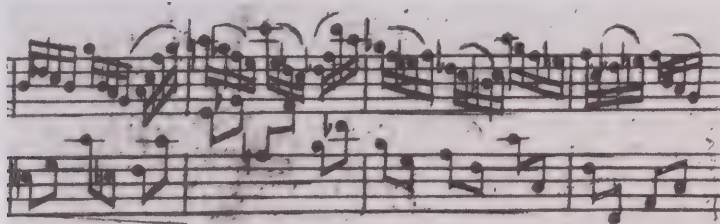
Bar 7. In the Washington copy in the upper part before the note *f²* the appoggiatura is added.

Bar 8. In the Washington and Illinois copies in the middle part before the *e' flat* the indication w is added.

Т. 9. Обозначение w над нотой b' в верхнем голосе на второй доле такта добавлено в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 10. Шестая нота нижнего голоса в оригинальном издании награвирована как c' . В сохранившихся экземплярах (даже тех, которые, по всей вероятности, были проверены Бахом) данная нота не исправлена, хотя в большинстве современных изданий (в том числе и в Новом Баховском издании) вместо c' воспроизводится d' по аналогии с т. 9 и 12. Считаем возможным от данной конъектуры отказаться и воспроизвести текст так, как в оригинальном издании.

Т. 13—16. Длина артикуляционных лиг в верхнем голосе в оригинальном издании не вполне определена. В большинстве современных уртекстов эти лиги воспроизводятся на четыре ноты. В основном тексте настоящего издания даем лиги так, как это, с нашей точки зрения, наиболее близко к оригиналу, но предоставляем исполнителю выбор на основе факсимильного воспроизведения данного фрагмента оригинального издания:



Т. 19. Последняя нота в нижнем голосе оригинально награвирована с бекаром. В отдельных экземплярах (вашингтонском и иллинойском) бекар исправлен на бемоль, хотя если в данном месте подразумевалась нота B , то по старинным правилам выставления знаков альтерации бемоль не был необходим. В основном тексте воспроизводим так, как содержится в гравировке оригинального издания, бемоль предлагается как вариант на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 21, 22. Обозначения орнаментики в верхнем голосе в данных тактах добавлены в иллинойском экземпляре.

Рондо

Т. 1—11 в иллинойском экземпляре содержат довольно существенные добавления орнаментики и артикуляции в верхнем голосе:

Bar 9. In the Washington copy in the upper part on the second beat above the b' flat the indication w is added.

Bar 10. The sixth note of the bottom part is engraved as c' in the original edition. This note is not corrected at the preserved copies (even the ones, having been apparently checked by Bach himself), though in the majority of modern editions (including also Neue Bach-Ausgabe) the note d' is reproduced instead of c' by analogy with bars 9 and 12. We consider it possible to decline this conjecture, reproducing the text from original edition.

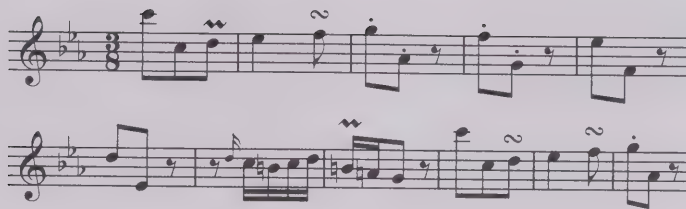
Bars 13—16. The length of slurs is not quite clear in the upper part of the original edition. The majority of modern Urtext editions reproduces these slurs embracing four notes. In the main text of the present edition the slurs are interpreted the way we consider it mostly close to the original edition. The performer's decision is to be based on the facsimile original edition's excerpt:

Bar 19. In the bottom part the last note was originally engraved with the natural. In some of the copies (the Washington and Illinois ones) the natural is corrected to flat, though if the note B flat were really implied it didn't require the flat according to the old rules of accidentals. We reproduce here the main text so, as the original engraving does, i. e. the flat is proposed as the variant for the executant to consider.

Bars 21, 22. The ornamentation indications in the upper part in these bars are added in the Illinois copy.

Rondeaux

Bars 1—11 in the Illinois copy contain rather essential additions of ornamentation and articulation:



Т. 16, 17. В иллинойском экземпляре в верхнем голосе добавлены апподжиатуры следующим образом:

Bars 16, 17. In the Illinois copy in the upper part the appoggiaturas are added the following way:



Т. 18—20. В вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах в каждом из этих тактов над пятой нотой в верхнем голосе добавлены обозначения ♯.

Bars 18—20. In the Washington and Illinois copies in each of these bars in the upper part above the fifth note the indications ♯ are added.

Т. 24. В иллинойском экземпляре добавлены апподжиатура и мордент к первой ноте в верхнем голосе:

Bar 24. In the Illinois copy in the upper part the appoggiatura and mordent are added to the first note:



Т. 33. Обозначение ∞ над последней нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Bar 33. The indication ∞ is added in the upper part above the last note in the London and Illinois copies.

Т. 34, 42. Аналогично т. 2 и 10, над вторыми нотами в верхнем голосе в иллинойском экземпляре добавлены обозначения ∞.

Bars 34, 42. In the Illinois copy in the upper part above the second notes the indications ∞ are added by analogy with bars 2 and 10.

Т. 41. Аналогично т. 33, над последней нотой в верхнем голосе в иллинойском экземпляре добавлено обозначение ∞.

Bar 41. In the Illinois copy in the upper part above the final note the indication ∞ is added by analogy with the bar 33.

Т. 83. Апподжиатура к ноте d^2 в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Bar 83. The appoggiatura to the note d^2 in the upper part is added in the London and Washington copies.

Т. 88. Указание $\text{b} \sim$ над первой нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском экземпляре.

Bar 88. The indication $\text{b} \sim$ is added in the upper part above the first note in the London copy.

Т. 96. Знак ♯ в верхнем голосе добавлен в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Bar 96. In the Washington copy in the upper part the sign ♯ is added.

Т. 98. Апподжиатура к первой ноте в верхнем голосе добавлена в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Bar 98. The appoggiatura to the first note in the upper part is added in the Washington copy.

Т. 99. Оригинально награвированная первая нота d^1 в нижнем голосе в лондонском, берлинском (DMS) и вашингтонском экземплярах исправлена на e^1 .

Bar 99. In the London, Berlin (DMS) and Washington copies in the bottom part the first note, having been originally engraved as d^1 , is corrected to e^1 flat.

Т. 99—102. Артикуляционные лиги в верхнем голосе содержатся в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Bars 99—102. The slurs in the upper part are added in the Washington copy.

Т. 106. Апподжиатура к первой ноте в верхнем голосе добавлена в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Bar 106. In the Washington copy in the upper part the appoggiatura is added to the first note.

Т. 111. В вашингтонском экземпляре к третьей ноте в басовом голосе добавлен диэз.

Bar 111. In the Washington copy in the basso part the sharp is added to the third note.

Каприччио

Т. 1. Обозначение ♯ над нотой c^2 в верхнем голосе добавлено в венском экземпляре.

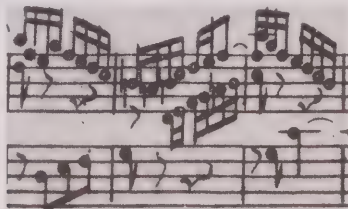
Т. 5. Обозначение ♯ под нотой g^1 в среднем голосе добавлено в венском экземпляре.

Т. 6. В оригинальном издании последняя нота в верхнем голосе награвирована как g^2 . Ни в одном из известных на сегодня экземпляров этого издания не исправлена. В современных изданиях уртекстов, как правило, вместо g^2 воспроизводится $\natural e^2$ по аналогии с теноровым голосом в т. 29. Однако данная конъектура не представляется необходимой, поскольку Бах мог сделать неточную имитацию. К тому же в одной из рукописей (копии К. Ф. Пенцеля Go. S. 307) последняя нота т. 6 записана как a^2 . В основном тексте настоящей редакции воспроизводим вариант оригинального издания, применение конъектуры $\natural e^2$ представляется на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 8. В венском экземпляре добавлено указание трели в нижнем голосе, хотя по аналогии с т. 1, 5 и дальнейшими скорее должно быть ♯.

Т. 18. В издании под редакцией С. Диденко первая и третья ноты в верхнем голосе воспроизведены как b^1 . В комментарии сказано: «В большинстве изданий здесь перед *си* стоит бекар, который отсутствует в первом издании и во всех рукописях»⁶. Однако бекар и перед первой, и перед третьей нотами в данном голосе ясно награвирован в оригинальном издании и ни в одном из сохранившихся его экземпляров не исправлен:

т. 17—19



bars 17—19

Бекар перед последней нотой h^1 в среднем голосе в т. 18 добавлен в берлинском (Am. B. 82) экземпляре.

Т. 19. Обозначение ♯ над нотой c^1 в нижнем голосе добавлено в венском экземпляре.

Т. 20. Ошибочно пропущенная гравером пауза в среднем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 27. Бекар перед последней нотой a^1 в верхнем голосе добавлен в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 28. Обозначение ♯ над нотой g^2 в верхнем голосе добавлено в венском экземпляре.

Capriccio

Bar 1. The indication ♯ above the c^2 in the upper part is added in the Viennese copy.

Bar 5. The indication ♯ under the g^1 in the middle part is added in the Viennese copy.

Bar 6. In the original edition in the upper part the last note is engraved as g^2 . It wasn't corrected in any of this edition's known copies. In the modern Urtext editions the $\natural e^2$ is used to be reproduced instead of g^2 by analogy with the tenor in bar 29. However, this conjecture does not seem necessary, for Bach could make irregular imitation. Besides, in one of the manuscripts (Ch. F. Penzel's copy Go. S. 307) the last note is written as a^2 in this bar. We reproduce the originally edited variant in the main text of the present edition. The conjecture $\natural e^2$ is left to the performer's decision.

Bar 8. In the Viennese copy in the bottom part the trill indication is added, though it should be ♯ by analogy with bars 1, 5 and further ones.

Bar 18. In the S. Didenko's edition in the upper part the first and third notes are reproduced as b^1 flat. The commentary runs as follows: «There is the natural before the *b* in the majority of editions, meanwhile being absent in the first edition and all the manuscripts existing»⁶. However, the natural before the first and third notes in this part is clearly engraved in the original edition and is not corrected in any of the copies preserved:

In the Berlin (Am. B. 82) copy in the middle part before the final note b^1 in bar 18 the natural is added.

Bar 19. The indication ♯ above the c^1 in the bottom part is added in the Viennese copy.

Bar 20. The rest, erroneously omitted by the engraver in the middle part, is added at the London copy.

Bar 27. In the Washington copy in the upper part before the last note a^1 the natural is added.

Bar 28. The indication ♯ above the g^2 in the upper part is added at the Viennese copy.

⁶ См.: Иоганн Себастьян Бах. Партиты BWV 825—830 (Klavierübung, I. Teil) / Ред. С. Диденко. М., 1982. С. 30.

⁶ See: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Partitas BWV 825—830* (Klavierübung, I. Teil), edited by S. Didenko, Moscow, 1982, p. 30.

Т. 29. В гравировке оригинального издания бекар перед первой нотой в нижнем голосе отсутствует. Добавлен в ряде сохранившихся экземпляров (берлинском DMS, вашингтонском, иллинойском).

Т. 32, 34. Обозначения ∞ в верхнем голосе добавлены в венском экземпляре.

Т. 37. Обозначение ♯ над нотой c^2 в верхнем голосе добавлено в венском экземпляре.

Т. 38. В оригинальном издании третья и четвертая ноты в нижнем голосе награвированы как *B* и *As*. В берлинском (DMS), вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах перед обеими нотами добавлены бекары.

Т. 40. Обозначение ♯ под нотой c^1 в среднем голосе добавлено в венском экземпляре.

Т. 41, 43. Первые ноты в нижнем голосе награвированы в оригинальном издании как четверти, хотя после них стоят восьмые паузы. Флажки к штилям четвертных нот в данных тактах добавлены в берлинском (DMS), вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 42. Обозначение ♯ под нотой *b* в среднем голосе добавлено в венском экземпляре.

Т. 46. Обозначение ♯ над второй нотой g^1 в верхнем голосе добавлено в иллинойском экземпляре.

Т. 47. Апподжиатура перед нотой c^1 в среднем голосе добавлена в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 60. Аналогично ошибкам в т. 41 и 43 первая нота в среднем голосе награвирована в оригинальном издании как четверть. Исправлена на восьмую в лондонском, берлинском (DMS) и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Т. 72. Бекар перед нотой *a* в среднем голосе отсутствует в гравировке, однако добавлен в ряде сохранившихся экземпляров (лондонском, берлинском DMS, вашингтонском).

Т. 77—78. Связующая лига между нотами g^1 в среднем голосе добавлена в лондонском, берлинском (DMS) и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Т. 85. Связующая лига между нотами d^2 в среднем голосе добавлена в лондонском и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Т. 94. Восьмая пауза в среднем голосе добавлена красными чернилами в берлинском DMS экземпляре.

Bar 29. In the original engraving in the bottom part before the first note the natural is absent. Meanwhile, it's added in some of the copies preserved (the Berlin DMS, the Washington, the Illinois).

Bars 32, 34. In the Viennese copy in the upper part the indications ∞ are added.

Bar 37. In the Viennese copy above the c^2 in the upper part the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 38. In the original edition in the bottom part the third and fourth notes are engraved correspondingly as *B flat* and *A flat*. In the Berlin (DMS), Washington and Illinois copies the naturals are added before each of these notes.

Bar 40. In the Viennese copy under the c^1 in the middle part the indication ♯ is added.

Bars 41, 43. In the original edition in the bottom part the first notes are engraved as crotchets, though there are quaver rests put after them. In the Berlin (DMS), Washington and Illinois copies in these bars the flags are added to the crotchet-notes' stems.

Bar 42. In the Viennese copy in the middle part under the *b flat* the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 46. In the Illinois copy in the upper part above the second note g^1 the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 47. In the Washington and Illinois copies in the middle part before the note c^1 the appoggiatura is added.

Bar 60. In the original edition in the middle part the first note is engraved as the crotchet by analogy with the errors of bars 41 and 43. Meanwhile, it is corrected to a quaver in the London, Berlin (DMS) and Washington copies.

Bar 72. The natural before the note *a* in the middle part is absent at the engraving, however it's added in the preserved copies (London, Berlin DMS, Washington).

Bars 77—78. The tie between the notes g^1 in the middle part is added in the London, Berlin (DMS) and Washington copies.

Bar 85. The tie between the notes d^2 in the middle part is added in the London and Washington copies.

Bar 94. The quaver rest in the middle part is added with red ink in the Berlin DMS copy.

ПАРТИТА a-moll BWV 827

Фантазия

Т. 13. В оригинальном издании диез перед нотой *g* в нижнем голосе отсутствует. Во многих современных изданиях уртекстов (в том числе и в Новом Баховском издании) по аналогии с т. 112 воспроизводится *gis*. Однако данная конъектура не представляется необходимой, так как не во всех подобных проведениях этого мотива на протяжении части используется вариант т. 112 (см., к примеру, нижний голос т. 40, 41). Как и в других аналогичных случаях, *gis* в т. 13 предлагается как конъектура на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 30. В оригинальном издании на первой доле в нижнем голосе было награвировано *H-h*. Однако в лондонском, вашингтонском экземплярах, а также в венском экземпляре отдельного издания этой Партии нижняя нота *H* стерта.

Т. 54. В оригинальном издании не вполне ясно, награвировано украшение в верхнем голосе как w или как w . Предлагается на выбор исполнителя.

Т. 65. Украшение в верхнем голосе оригинально награвировано как w . В лондонском экземпляре оно подправлено от руки следующим образом:

т. 65—67



bars 65—67

Скорее всего, приведенное исправление означает *accent und trillo* по таблице из Клавирной книжки Вильгельма Фридемана Баха (см. факсимиле на с. 207). Однако, как и в других подобных случаях, окончательное прочтение данного знака предоставляется на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 96. Украшение w , награвированное в верхнем голосе, изменено в лондонском экземпляре таким же образом, как и в т. 65. Предоставляется на выбор исполнителя.

Т. 101, 102. Апподжиатуры в верхнем голосе добавлены в лондонском и вашингтонском экземплярах.

Аллеманда

Т. 6. В версии автографа из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах 1725 года первое украшение в верхнем голосе записано как w .

PARTITA A minor BWV 827

Fantasia

Bar 13. In the original edition in the bottom part before the note *g* the sharp is absent. In many of the modern Urtext editions (including the Neue Bach-Ausgabe) the *g sharp* is reproduced by analogy with bar 112. However, this conjecture does not seem necessary, for not all the similar statements of the motif during the movement use the variant of bar 112 (e. g. the bars 40, 41, bottom part). The *g sharp* in bar 13 may be proposed as a conjecture for the executant, so as in the other similar cases.

Bar 30. In the original edition in the bottom part on the first beat the octave *B-b* is engraved. However, the lowest *B* is erased at the London, Washington copies, so as at the Viennese separate edition's copy of this Partita.

Bar 54. In the original edition in the upper part the embellishment is not clearly engraved (either w , or w). The interpreter is offered to choose.

Bar 65. The original embellishment in the upper part is engraved as w . In the London copy it's corrected by hand the following way:

The adduced correction means more actually the *accent und trillo* according to the table from the Clavier Notebook for Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (see facsimile on page 207). However, the performer is to consider here so, as in the other cases.

Bar 96. The embellishment w , engraved in the upper part, is changed at the London copy so as in the bar 65. Offered at executant's discretion.

Bars 101, 102. In the London and Washington copies in the upper part the appoggiaturas are added.

Allemande

Bar 6. In the version of autograph from Anna Magdalena's Notebook (1725) the first embellishment in the upper part is written as w .

T. 11. В гравировке оригинального издания не вполне ясно, к какому голосу относятся восьмые паузы. В некоторых современных изданиях уртекстов (например, в редакции У. Эмери) данный такт воспроизводится следующим образом:



Bar 11. In the original engraving it's not clear, what part the quaver rests refer to. This bar is reproduced the following way in some of modern Urtext editions (e. g. W. Emery's one):

T. 14. В версии Клавирной книжки А. М. Бах (1725) над нотой *gis¹* в верхнем голосе на третьей четверти такта записан знак ♯. В оригинальном издании отсутствует.

Bar 14. In the version of the Notebook of A. M. Bach (1725) in the upper part on the third crotchet of the bar above the note *g¹ sharp* the indication ♯ is written, while it's absent in the original edition.

Куранта

T. 10, 12. Обозначения ♯ в верхнем голосе добавлены в лондонском и берлинском (DMS) экземплярах.

T. 14. Диез перед *g¹* отсутствует в гравировке оригинального издания. Добавлен в лондонском и берлинском (DMS) экземплярах.

T. 16. Обозначение ♯ над первой нотой в нижнем голосе добавлено в лондонском экземпляре.

T. 34. Обозначения ♯ над нотами *c¹* и *d¹* в верхнем голосе добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

T. 44, 46. Обозначения ♯ над первыми нотами в верхнем голосе добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

T. 54. В оригинальном издании украшение на последней доле такта в верхнем голосе было награвировано как ♯. Однако в лондонском и берлинском (DMS) экземплярах оно исправлено на ♯.

T. 55. В оригинальном издании обозначение ♯ было награвировано в верхнем голосе над нотой *a¹*. Однако в отдельных экземплярах (лондонском и берлинском DMS) оно оказалось стертым и подписанным от руки над нотой *c²*.

T. 56. В отдельном издании Партиты a-moll 1727 года ритм в альтовом голосе был награвирован следующим образом:



В общем издании партит между второй и третьей нотами было добавлено еще одно ребро:

Corrente

Bars 10, 12. In the London and Berlin DMS copies in the upper part the indications ♯ are added.

Bar 14. In the original engraving before the note *g¹* the sharp is absent. It's added in the London and Berlin DMS copies.

Bar 16. In the London copy above the first note in the bottom part the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 34. In the London copy above *c¹* and *d¹* in the upper part the indications ♯ are added.

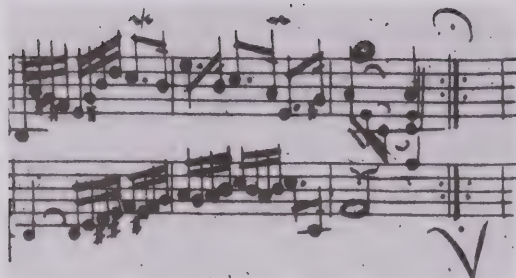
Bars 44, 46. In the London copy above the first notes in the upper part the indications ♯ are added.

Bar 54. In the original edition in the upper part on the last beat the embellishment is engraved as ♯. However, it's corrected to ♯ in the London and Berlin DMS copies.

Bar 55. In the original edition in the upper part above the note *a¹* the indication ♯ is engraved. However, it occurred to be erased in some copies (the London and Berlin DMS) and written above the note *c²* by hand.

Bar 56. In the separate edition of the Partita dating 1727 the rhythm in alto was engraved the following way:

In the collected edition of the Partitas one more beam was added between the second and third notes:



Однако в некоторых экземплярах этого издания (лондонском и берлинском DMS) второе ребро между первыми двумя нотами стерто и ритм прояснен таким образом, как воспроизведено в настоящем издании. Кроме того, в берлинском (DMS) экземпляре красными чернилами добавлен штиль вверх и флажок у ноты e^1 .

However, in some copies of this edition (the London and Berlin DMS) the second beam between the first two notes is erased and the rhythm is clarified the way reproduced in the present edition. Besides, in the Berlin DMS copy the stem-up and flag at the note e^1 are added with red ink.

Сарабанда

Затакт. В ранней версии из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах (1725) украшение над нотой g^1 в верхнем голосе было выписано как $\sim$. В оригинальном издании (1731) оно награвировано иначе: $\sim$. П. Бадюра-Скода считает это ошибкой гравера и предлагает использовать в данном случае украшение из ранней версии⁷. Однако последовательность, с которой подобные мелизмы награвированы в Сарабанде далее (см. помимо затакта т. 2, 3, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22), а также отсутствие соответствующих исправлений в сохранившихся экземплярах заставляют думать, что данные украшения воспроизведены в оригинальном издании верно и соответствуют новой версии пьесы. Правда, в отдельных тактах (т. 16, 24, 26) эти знаки награвированы довольно неопределенно и больше похожи на мордент, однако по аналогии с тактами, указанными выше, они воспроизводятся в настоящем издании как $\sim$.

Т. 4. В лондонском экземпляре добавлены артикуляционные лиги в верхних голосах так, как воспроизведено в настоящем издании.

Т. 8. Текст верхнего голоса на первой доле такта представляет собой проблему. В современных изданиях уртекстов можно встретить разные варианты. К примеру, в Новом Баховском издании данный фрагмент воспроизведен следующим образом:

т. 7—8



bars 7—8

Sarabande

Upbeat. In the earlier version from Anna Magdalena's Notebook (1725) in the upper part the embellishment above the note g^1 sharp was written out as $\sim$. It's engraved the other way in the original edition of 1731: $\sim$. P. Badura-Skoda considers it the engraver's error, suggesting the usage of early version's embellishment in this case.⁷ However as the similar melismata are engraved further the same way (see bars 2, 3, 10, 12, 14, 17, 18, 22 beside the upbeat) and the proper corrections are absent in the preserved copies, these embellishments are supposed to be reproduced the right way in the original edition, corresponding to the piece's new version. However, some separate bars (bars 16, 24, 26) contain these indications engraved rather approximately, looking more like mordents. Nevertheless, they are reproduced as $\sim$ in the present edition by analogy with the bars mentioned above.

Bar 4. In the London copy in the upper and middle parts the slurs are added the way reproduced in the present edition.

Bar 8. The text of the first beat in the upper part is really a problem. The modern Urtext editions represent different versions. E. g., the Neue Bach-Ausgabe reproduces this fragment the following way:

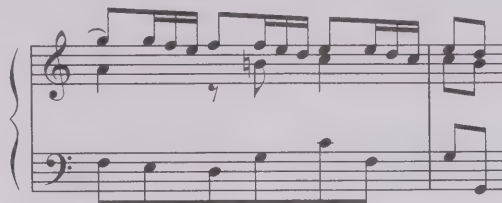
⁷ См.: Badura-Skoda P. *Bach-Interpretation: Die Klavierwerke Johann Sebastian Bachs*. Laaber, 1990. S. 322, 424, 425.

⁷ See: P. Badura-Skoda, *Interpreting Bach at the keyboard*, translated by A. Clayton, Oxford, 1993, p. 345, 468.

В изданиях под редакцией У. Эмери, К. Энглера
и др. напечатано иначе:

W. Emery, K. Engler and others reproduce it the
other way at their editions:

т. 7—8

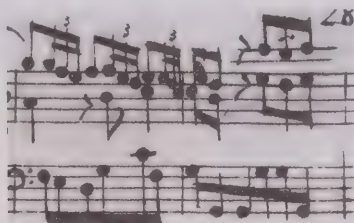


bars 7—8

В гравировке оригинального издания данное
место выглядит следующим образом:

In the original engraving the place is represented so:

т. 7—8



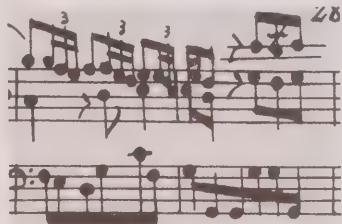
bars 7—8

По всей вероятности, в процессе работы гравер допустил неточность. Однако не вполне ясно, то ли он поместил головку ноты e^2 в верхнем голосе по ошибке справа, а не слева от штиля, то ли он не соединил головку этой ноты соответствующим штилем с верхним ребром. В некоторых сохранившихся экземплярах оригинального издания (лондонском и берлинском DMS) данное место подправлено следующим образом:

Apparently the engraver made a mistake. However, it's not quite clear, whether he put the head of e^2 in the upper part on the stem's right side instead of its left side erroneously, or whether he didn't connect this note's head with the upper beam by the stem correspondingly. In some of the preserved original edition's copies (the London and Berlin DMS) this place is corrected the following way:

т. 7—8

(лондонский экземпляр)



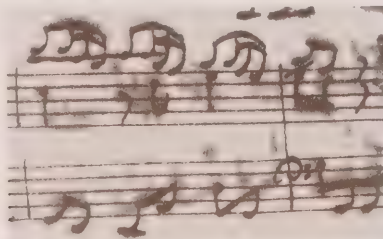
bars 7—8

(London copy)

В рукописи К. Ф. Пенцеля (Go. S. 307) ясно и без исправлений воспроизведен именно этот вариант. В версии же автографа из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены 1725 года данное место записано иначе (верхняя строка в сопрановом ключе):

In the Penzel's manuscript (Go. S. 307) this exact variant is reproduced clearly without any corrections. In the version of autograph from Anna Magdalena's Notebook dating 1725 this place is written quite the other way (the upper line is put in the soprano clef):

т. 7—8



bars 7—8

Как и в других проблематичных случаях, окончательный выбор прочтения предоставляется исполнителю.

Украшение в верхнем голосе первоначально было награвировано без вертикального штриха, он добавлен в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 24. Диез перед f^1 в верхнем голосе в оригинальном издании отсутствует. При этом в версии Клавирной книжки А. М. Бах (1725) диез поставлен.

Б у р л е с к а

Т. 2. Обозначение ♯ над первой нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 7. Отсутствующая в оригинальном издании четвертная пауза в альтовом голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 25—26 и 27—28. Связующие лиги в верхнем голосе между нотами f^2 в т. 25—26 и e^2 в т. 27—28 в гравировке оригинального издания отсутствуют. В современных изданиях уртекстов эти лиги, как правило, воспроизводятся, поскольку они поставлены в версии Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены 1725 года. Однако не исключено, что отсутствие этих лиг в оригинальном издании не ошибка гравера, а изменения, внесенные в новый вариант данных пьес. К тому же, по-видимому, не случайно, что ни в одном из известных на сегодня экземпляров оригинального издания лиги не добавлены.

Т. 31. В оригинальном издании диез перед нотой f^1 отсутствует (хотя место для него в гравировке оригинального издания оставлено); в версии Клавирной книжки А. М. Бах в данном месте записано fis^1 .

Ж и г а

Текст данной части в ряде сохранившихся экземпляров оригинального издания содержит весьма существенные изменения. В первоначальном варианте, награвированном в отдельном издании 1727 года, а также в общем издании партит 1731 года второй раздел Жиги содержал неточное обращение основного тематического материала:



Таким же образом этот материал был представлен и в рукописи Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены 1725 года. Однако, по-видимому, спустя какое-то время после издания партит в 1731 году Бах вернулся к пьесе и переработал второй ее раздел, изменив неточное обращение темы на более точное:

This problem is left at the executant's discretion, so as the other similar ones.

The embellishment in the upper part was initially engraved without the vertical stroke. It is added in the London copy.

Bar 24. The sharp before f^1 in the upper part is absent in the original edition. Meanwhile this sharp is put down in the version of A. M. Bach's Notebook (1725).

B u r l e s c a

Bar 2. In the London copy in the upper part above the first note the indication ♯ is added.

Bar 7. The crotchet rest in the alto part, being absent in the original edition, is added in the London copy.

Bars 25—26 and 27—28. The ties in the upper part between the notes f^2 in bars 25, 26 and between the notes e^2 in bars 27, 28 are absent in the original engraving. Meanwhile these ties are used to be reproduced in the modern Urtext editions, for they are put in the version of Anna Magdalena's Notebook, dating 1725. However, the absence of these ties in the original edition must be not the engraver's mistake, but the changes inserted to the new variant of these pieces. Besides, it seems, but not mere coincidence, that none of the known copies of the original edition nowadays has these ties added.

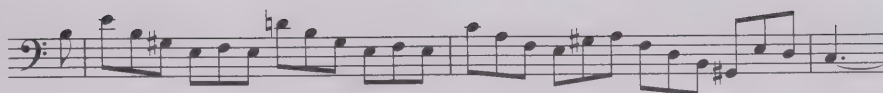
Bar 31. The original edition lacks the sharp before f^1 in the upper part (though the engraving has the place for it); in the version of the Notebook of A. M. Bach the f^1 sharp is written here.

G i g u e

The music text of this movement contains rather significant changes in series of the copies preserved. The initial variant engraved in the separate edition of 1727 and the collected edition of Partitas (1731) contained the principal thematic material's unexact inversion in the second section of the Gigue:

This material was also written down this way at the manuscript of Anna Magdalena's Notebook dating 1725. However, some time later after the Partitas had been edited in 1731, Bach must have returned to this piece, having revised its second section, changing the unexact inversion of the theme to more exact one:

т. 25—27



bars 25—27

Действительно, в венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах можно заметить, что текст второго раздела содержит ряд исправлений, связанных с изменением обращения темы во всех голосах (см. факсимиле на с. 11)⁸. В основном тексте настоящего издания воспроизводится окончательный вариант пьесы по вашингтонскому экземпляру. Первоначальный вариант Жиги по оригинальному изданию без исправлений помещен в приложении. Венский и иллинойский экземпляры хотя и содержат исправления неточного обращения темы на точное, имеют тем не менее ряд отклонений в деталях текста, которые далее будут откомментированы.

Т. 25. В венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах обе ноты *dis* в нижнем голосе исправлены на *f*.

Т. 27. В венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах обе ноты *gis* в альтовом голосе исправлены на *b*, а обе ноты *H* в басовом голосе исправлены на *d*.

Т. 34. В венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах обе ноты *dis*¹ в сопрановом голосе исправлены на *f*¹.

Т. 39. В венском и вашингтонском экземплярах вторая нота *fis* в альтовом голосе исправлена на *a*, вторая нота *h* в этом же голосе исправлена на *d*¹.

Т. 40. В венском и вашингтонском экземплярах нота *eis* в альтовом голосе исправлена на *g*, нота

Actually the second section's music text at the Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies is noticed to have numerous corrections, connected with the theme's inversion in all the parts (see facsimile on page 11).⁸ The main text of the present edition reproduces the final variant of the piece according to the Washington copy. The Gigue's initial variant according to the original edition without any corrections is situated at the Supplement. Though the Viennese and Illinois copies contain the revised theme's inversion, the number of deviations are still left in the details, which is to be stipulated later.

Bar 25. In the Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies in the bottom part both notes *d sharp* are corrected to *f*.

Bar 27. In the Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies in the alto part both notes *g sharp* are corrected to *b flat*, and in the basso part both notes *B* are corrected to *d*.

Bar 34. In the Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies in the soprano part both notes *d¹ sharp* are corrected to *f¹*.

Bar 39. In the Viennese and Washington copies in the alto part the second note *f sharp* is corrected to *a*, the second note *b* in the same part is corrected to *d¹*.

Bar 40. In the Viennese and Washington copies in the alto part the note *e sharp* is corrected to *g*,

⁸ Р. Джонс, правда, выражает сомнения в подлинности указанных исправлений и предполагает, что они могли быть введены в текст оригинального издания кем-то из ранних обладателей этих экземпляров (см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1 / Kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones. Kassel etc., 1978. S. 31—32*). Позднее он предположил, что данные исправления были сделаны учениками Баха по его заданию, связанному с изменением обращения темы (см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1 / Nachtrag zum Kritischen Bericht von Richard D. P. Jones. Kassel, Basel etc., 1997. S. 5*). Однако трудно представить себе, что кто-то другой, кроме самого композитора, мог осуществить столь тщательную и детальную переработку пьесы (к тому же, если Бах действительно давал ученикам задание переработать второй раздел Жиги, то скорее он предложил бы им написать новый вариант на отдельных листах бумаги, чем править текст непосредственно в издании). Думается, исправления Жиги, введенные в текст оригинальной печати, достаточно органичны для баховской манеры переработки своих произведений и есть основания рассматривать их как подлинно авторские (или, по крайней мере, как исходящие от И. С. Баха). Спорные моменты в тексте венского экземпляра далее будут оговорены.

⁸ R. D. Jones, however, expresses his doubts about the pointed corrections to be authentic. He guesses they could have been inserted to the original edition's text by some of the early proprietors of these copies (see: *Johann Sebastian Bach, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, Ser. V, Bd 1, kritischer Bericht von Richard Douglas Jones, Kassel etc., 1978, S. 31—32*). Later he supposed these corrections to have been made by Bach's students according to his task connected with the theme's inversion alteration (see: *Johann Sebastian Bach, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, Ser. V. Bd 1, Nachtrag zum Kritischen Bericht von Richard D. P. Jones, Kassel, Basel etc., 1997, S. 5*). However, it's hard to imagine, that anyone, beside the composer himself, could realize such a scrupulous and detailed revision of this piece (besides, if Bach had really asked his students to make a task concerning the Gigue's second section's revision he would have better offered to them writing the new variant's composition on the rather clean sheets of paper instead of correcting directly in the edition itself). Supposedly the Gigue corrections, introduced to the original edition, are enough natural for Bach's manner of his own compositions' revision. Thus it would be reasonable to consider them the original Bach's ones (or finally as originating from J. S. Bach). The contradictions of the Viennese copy are to be mentioned further in the text.

ais в этом же голосе (предпоследняя в такте) исправлена на *cis*¹.

Т. 41. В венском и вашингтонском экземплярах нота *dis* в альтовом голосе исправлена на *fis* (в венском экземпляре, правда, головка ноты *d* стерта, подписана головка ноты *f*, а диез оставлен на прежнем месте, но подразумевается, по-видимому, нота *fis*); нота *gis* в этом же голосе исправлена на *h*.

Т. 42. В венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах обе ноты *ais*¹ в сопрановом голосе исправлены на *c*², а обе ноты *cis* в басовом голосе исправлены на *e*.

Т. 44. В венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах обе ноты *dis*¹ в альтовом голосе исправлены на *f*¹. Текст же сопранового голоса хотя и подвергся исправлениям во всех трех экземплярах, но содержит различные варианты. В вашингтонском экземпляре он исправлен так, как воспроизведено в настоящем издании (см., кроме того, факсимиле на с. 11). В иллинойском экземпляре этот голос исправлен иначе:



Наконец, в венском экземпляре (в первой половине такта) содержится еще один вариант⁹:



Т. 45. Обозначение ♭ над нотой *a*² имеется только в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 46. В венском, вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах обе ноты *gis* в басовом голосе исправлены на *b*. Текст же альтового голоса, как и сопранового в т. 44, имеет разные варианты исправлений. Версия вашингтонского экземпляра воспроизведена в настоящем издании. Венский экземпляр содержит следующее исправление¹⁰:

⁹ Правда, в данном экземпляре сопрановый голос в конце такта остался не исправлен, что создает переченье с исправленным альтовым голосом. Возможно, указанное несоответствие объясняется экспериментаторским характером работы с материалом и тем, что композитор мог не рассматривать именно этот вариант окончательным. Во всяком случае, в вашингтонском и иллинойском экземплярах данный такт переработан более удачно и не содержит подобных перечений.

¹⁰ Подобно сопрановому голосу в т. 44, альтовый голос в данном экземпляре исправлен только в первой половине такта и не исправлен во второй, что создает

the note *a sharp* (penultimate one) is corrected to *c*¹ sharp.

Bar 41. In the Viennese and Washington copies the note *d sharp* in the alto part is corrected to *f sharp* (in the Viennese copy the head of note *d* is erased, the head of note *f* is added, the sharp is left at the same very place, but probably the note *f sharp* is implied); the note *g sharp* is corrected to *b* in the same part.

Bar 42. In the Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies in the soprano part both notes *a*¹ sharp are corrected to *c*², and in the basso part both notes *c sharp* are corrected to *e*.

Bar 44. In the Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies in the alto part both notes *d*¹ sharp are corrected to *f*¹. Though the soprano part text has undergone corrections in all the three copies, it has various versions. In the Washington copy it's corrected so, as it's produced in the present edition (see, besides, the facsimile on page 11). In the Illinois copy this part is corrected the other way:

Finally, the Viennese copy has one more variant at the first section of the bar:⁹

Bar 45. The indication ♭ above the note *a*² is introduced only in the Washington copy.

Bar 46. In the Viennese, Washington and Illinois copies in the basso part both notes *g sharp* are corrected to *b flat*. The alto part text has variants of corrections, so as the soprano one in the bar 44. The Washington copy's version is reproduced in the present edition. The Viennese copy has the following correction¹⁰:

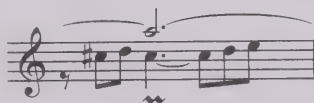
⁹ Frankly speaking, this copy contains the uncorrected soprano part in the end of the bar, thus false relating with the corrected alto part. Perhaps, the pointed discord is explained by the experimental inclination of Bach's work at the material. Besides, the composer may have not considered this exact variant as the final one. Anyway, the Washington and Illinois copies contain this bar to have been revised but more successfully while the cross relations of that kind are absent there.

¹⁰ So as the soprano part in bar 44, the alto part is corrected only at the first bar-section and is uncorrected at the second bar-section in this copy. Thus there appears the



В иллинойском имеется другой вариант:

The Illinois copy has the other variant:



Как и в т. 44, выбор может быть предоставлен исполнителю.

The performer should choose so as in bar 44.

После заключительных тактов части в оригинальном издании награвировано "Il Fine".

In the original edition after the final bars of the Partita the indication "Il Fine" is engraved.

перечень с нижним голосом (см. объяснение этому выше). Как и в предыдущем случае, вашингтонский и иллинойский экземпляры содержат более удачные варианты переработки и могут вполне использоваться в исполнительской практике.

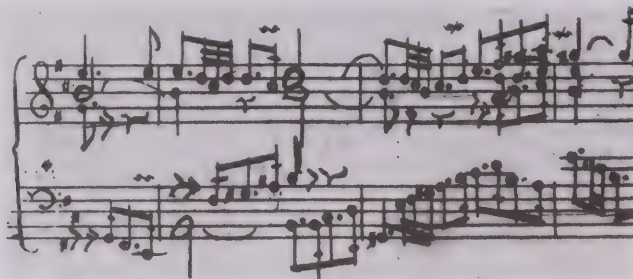
false relation with the bottom part (see the explanation above). So as in the previous case the Washington and Illinois copies contain the more apt variants of revision, being wholly suitable for performing practice.

ПАРТИТА D-dur BWV 828

У в е р т ю р а

Т. 6. В современных изданиях уртекстов обозначение $\sim$ в нижнем голосе воспроизводится, как правило, над предпоследней нотой в такте. Однако в оригинальном издании оно награвировано скорее над последней нотой:

т. 6—9



bars 6—9

Вероятнее всего, что гравер допустил ошибку, слишком сильно сдвинув украшение вправо. В настоящем издании воспроизводим данное украшение так, как принято в современных изданиях, но при этом, как и в других проблематичных случаях, предоставляем право выбора исполнителю.

Т. 7. Обозначение $\sim$ в верхнем голосе помещено в оригинальном издании над второй нотой *cis*² (см. приведенное выше факсимиле). Воспроизводя данное украшение над нотой *d*² в соответствии с общепринятой практикой, оставляем, как и в предыдущем случае, право выбора за исполнителем.

Т. 8. Относительно местоположения украшения в верхнем голосе в оригинальном издании см. приведенное выше факсимиле, а также комментарии к т. 6 и 7.

Т. 9. Украшение на первой доле воспроизведено в оригинальном издании как мордент $\sim$. Однако в ряде современных изданий уртекстов (Новом Баховском издании, редакции У. Эмери) считается, что это ошибка, и вместо мордента воспроизводится $\sim$. Даем в настоящей публикации украшение так, как оно воспроизведено в оригинальном издании, но оставляем право выбора за исполнителем.

Т. 33. Четвертные паузы с точками в нижнем голосе добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 41. Аналогично т. 33, четвертная пауза с точкой в среднем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 54. Аналогично т. 33 и 41, четвертная пауза с точкой в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 54—55. Во многих современных изданиях уртекстов (в том числе в Новом Баховском издании, редакциях У. Эмери, К. Зольдана и др.) воспроизводится связующая лига от последней ноты *g*²

PARTITA D major BWV 828

O u v e r t u r e

Bar 6. In modern Urtext editions in the bottom part the indication $\sim$ is reproduced usually above the penultimate note of the bar. However, it's obviously engraved above the last note at the original edition:

The engraver must have made a mistake, replacing the ornament to the right too much. The present edition reproduces this ornament the way it's accepted in the modern editions. However, the executants are to decide, so as in the other contradictory cases.

Bar 7. In the original edition in the upper part above the second note *c*² *sharp* the indication $\sim$ is placed (see facsimile). Putting this embellishment above the *d*² according to the generally accepted practice, we leave it at the performer's discretion.

Bar 8. As to the embellishment's position in the upper part at the original edition see the facsimile adduced above and commentaries to bars 6 and 7.

Bar 9. In the original edition on the first beat the embellishment is engraved as the mordent $\sim$. However, many modern Urtext editions (Neue Bach-Ausgabe, W. Emery's edition) point to it as to the error. Therefore the ornament $\sim$ is suggested instead of the mordent. It seems expedient for us to offer this embellishment the way it's produced in the original edition, though leaving it to performer's discretion.

Bar 33. In the London copy in the bottom part the crotchet rests with dots are added.

Bar 41. In the London copy in the middle part the crotchet rest with a dot is added by analogy with bar 33.

Bar 54. In the London copy in the upper part the crotchet rest with a dot is added by analogy with bars 33 and 41.

Bar 54—55. In many modern Urtext editions (including the Neue Bach-Ausgabe, editions of W. Emery, K. Soldan etc.) the tie from the final note *g*² (bar 54) to the first note *g*² (bar 55) is reproduced.

т. 54 к первой ноте g^2 т. 55. К сожалению, данное место в оригинальном издании выглядит неясно: в печати просматривается между этими нотами какой-то тонкий штрих, который, на наш взгляд, едва ли можно считать связующей лигой.

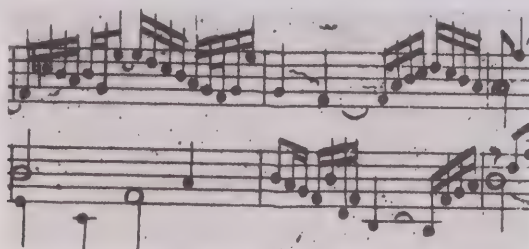
Т. 74. В оригинальном издании диэз перед нотой g в нижнем голосе отсутствует, однако добавлен в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 95—96. Связующая лига между нотами a в нижнем голосе в оригинальном издании отсутствует. Добавлена от руки в лондонском экземпляре.

А л л е м а н д а

Т. 4. Во всех экземплярах оригинального издания между первой и второй нотами в верхнем голосе оказалась напечатанной волнистая линия:

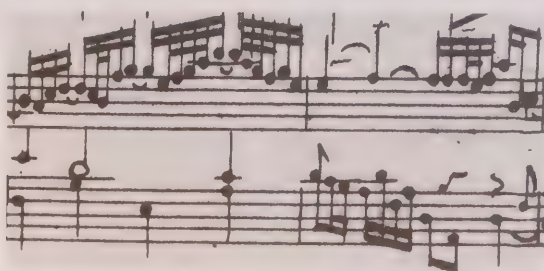
т. 3—5



bars 3—5

Едва ли можно рассматривать появление данного знака как случайность, поскольку в подобном же, четвертом такте после репризы появляется аналогичный знак, и тоже между двумя первыми нотами в верхнем голосе:

т. 27—28



bars 27—28

Некоторые редакторы воспроизводят линию в т. 4 как лигу. Однако в т. 28 награвирована и лига, и волнистая линия (см. только что приведенный факсимильный пример)¹¹. Возможно, в т. 4 и 28 перед нами — редко употреблявшийся знак, близкий

¹¹ П. Бадюра-Скода трактует волнистую линию в т. 28 как обычную трель над первой нотой (см.: *Badura-Skoda P. Op. cit. S. 422*). Однако форма этой линии и ее местоположение (между штилями соседних нот) не находят соответствия с обозначениями трелей в гравировке оригинального издания.

Unfortunately, this place looks rather vague in the original edition. The thin line between the notes caught by the glance may hardly be considered the tie.

Bar 74. In the original edition in the bottom part before the note g the sharp is absent, while it's added at the London copy.

Bars 95—96. In the original edition in the bottom part the tie is absent between two notes a , while it's added by hand in the London copy.

A l l e m a n d e

Bar 4. In all the copies of the original edition the undulated line occurred to have been printed in the upper part between the first and second notes:

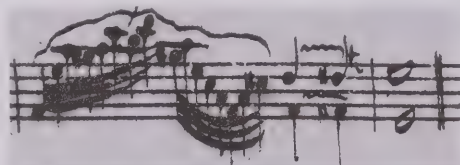
This sign appearance can hardly be called occasional, because the same sign appears between two first notes in the upper part in the similar fourth bar after the reprise:

Some editors interpret this line in the fourth bar as a slur. However, there are met both the undulated line and slur in bar 28 (see the facsimile adduced above).¹¹ Probably, the bars 4 and 28 contain the rarely used sign close to vibrato on the string instrument, or the

¹¹ P. Badura-Skoda peruses the undulated line in bar 28 as the usual trill above the first note (see: P. Badura-Skoda, *op. cit.*, p. 465). However, this line's shape and disposition (between the neighbouring notes' stems) are not semblant to the trills' indications in the original engraving.

по смыслу обозначению вибрато на струнном инструменте и бевунгу на клавикорде. К тому же в автографе сонат и партит для скрипки соло (Mus. ms. Bach P 967) встречается подобный знак¹²:

Соната BWV 1003,
Grave, т. 22—23



Sonata BWV 1003,
Grave, bars 22—23

Интересно, что в лондонском экземпляре издания партит волнистая линия в т. 4 превращена в лигу, а в т. 28 — стерта и оставлена только лига. Хотя в настоящем издании текст данных тактов воспроизводится согласно исправленному варианту лондонского экземпляра, исполнителю предлагается поразмыслить и самому поискать интерпретацию приведенного выше знака.

Т. 16, 17. В некоторых изданиях (например, в редакции К. Зольдана) последняя доля 16-го такта и начало 17-го в верхнем голосе воспроизводятся следующим образом:



Данное прочтение представляется ошибочным, так как лига в оригинальном издании хоть и мала по размерам, но ясно награвирована в начале т. 17 и является не связующей, а артикуляционной.

Т. 24. Последняя нота в альтовом голосе воспроизведена в оригинальном издании как восьмая (по всей вероятности, ошибка гравера). В настоящем издании, как и в подавляющем большинстве других современных изданий, эта нота воспроизводится как четверть (см. т. 56).

Т. 28. См. комментарий к т. 4. Восьмая и первая четвертная паузы в теноровом голосе добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 34. Первая нота в альтовом голосе нередко воспроизводится в современных изданиях как восьмая, однако в оригинальном издании она награвирована как четверть.

Т. 39. В рукописи К. Ф. Пенцеля (Go. S. 307) лига на последней доле такта в верхнем голосе помещена над нотами d^2 и cis^2 . В современных изданиях уртекстов (в том числе в Новом Баховском издании) нередко воспроизводится именно такая лига. Однако в оригинальном издании она ясно награвирована над нотами cis^2 и h^1 .

Т. 41. Обе четвертные паузы на второй доле такта в верхнем и нижнем голосах добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

bebung on clavichord. Besides, the similar sign is met at the Bach's autograph of Sonatas and Partitas for violin solo (Mus. ms. Bach P 967):¹²

It looks interesting, that the undulated line in bar 4 is turned to slur at the London copy of the Partitas edition, while it's erased in bar 28, where only the slur is left. Though the present edition reproduces these bars according to the corrected variant of the London copy, the performer is proposed to think over it, searching this mentioned above sign's interpretation himself.

Bars 16, 17. In some editions (e. g. the K. Soldan's one) the last beat of bar 16 and the beginning of bar 17 look the following way:

This interpretation seems erroneous, for the bind in the original edition is clearly engraved at the beginning of the bar 17, though being rather a short one. Therefore it's a slur, but not a tie.

Bar 24. In the original edition in the alto part the last note is reproduced as the quaver (apparently, the engraver's mistake). This note is reproduced as the crotchet in the present edition and the overwhelming majority of other contemporary editions (see bar 56).

Bar 28. See the commentary to bar 4. The quaver and first crotchet rests in the tenor part are added at the London copy.

Bar 34. In the modern editions in the alto part the first note is quite often reproduced as a quaver, however, in the original edition it's engraved as a crotchet.

Bar 39. In Ch. F. Penzel's manuscript (Go. S. 307) in the upper part on the last beat the slur is placed above the notes d^2 and c^2 sharp. Such kind of slur is quite often reproduced in modern Urtext editions (including the Neue Bach-Ausgabe). However, it's clearly engraved above the notes c^2 sharp and b^1 at the original edition.

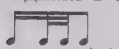
Bar 41. Both crotchet rests on the second beat of the bar are added in the upper and bottom parts at the London copy.

¹² Выражаю благодарность Рут Ватерман, указавшей мне на данный знак.

¹² I express my gratitude to Mrs. Ruth Waterman, having pointed to this exact indication.

Т. 44. Артикуляционная лига в верхнем голосе на второй доле такта добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 45. Ритм в верхнем голосе на третьей доле такта в современных изданиях (в том числе в Новом Баховском издании) по аналогии с т. 10, 12 и 47 воспроизводится следующим образом:

 Однако в оригинальной печати ясно награвировано: . Именно этот вариант дается и в настоящем издании.

Куранта

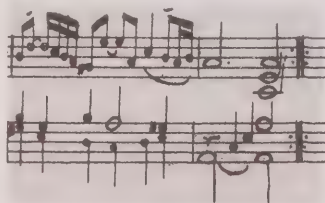
Т. 1. Знак ♯ к среднему голосу в первом аккорде добавлен в лондонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 4. В оригинальном издании оказалась награвированной только головка ноты, относящейся к апподжиатуре перед *cis*² в верхнем голосе. В лондонском и иллинойском экземплярах добавлены штиль и флажок, превращающие головку ноты в апподжиатуру.

Т. 6. Пятая нота в верхнем голосе награвирована в оригинальном издании как *cis*². В иллинойском экземпляре исправлена на *h*¹. В настоящем издании следуем исправленному варианту.

Т. 15. В Новом Баховском издании артикуляционная лига в верхнем голосе начинается с ноты *a*¹. Думается, едва ли можно считать данное воспроизведение достаточно корректным, поскольку в оригинальном издании начало лиги хотя и смещено незначительно влево, но относится все-таки к ноте *cis*²:

т. 15—16



bars 15—16

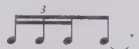
Т. 16. В современных изданиях уртекстов нередко воспроизводится связующая лига между нотами *a*¹ в верхнем голосе. Однако данная лига имеется в рукописи Пенцеля (Go. S. 307), но не в оригинальном издании.

Т. 20. В оригинальном издании украшение над второй нотой в верхнем голосе награвировано как ♯. В лондонском и иллинойском экземплярах оно исправлено на мордент ♯.

Т. 22. В оригинальном издании украшение над первой нотой в верхнем голосе награвировано как ♯. В лондонском и иллинойском экземплярах оно исправлено на мордент ♯.

Т. 23. Обозначение мордента имеется только в иллинойском экземпляре.

Bar 44. The slur in the upper part on the second beat is added at the London copy.

Bar 45. In modern editions (including the Neue Bach-Ausgabe) in the upper part on the third beat the rhythm is sometimes reproduced the following way by analogy with bars 10, 12 and 47: . However, in the original edition it's clearly engraved so: . This exact variant is reproduced in the present edition.

Courante

Bar 1. In the London and Illinois copies the sign ♯ to the middle voice of the chord is added.

Bar 4. In the original edition in the upper part only the head of the note, belonging to the appoggiatura before the *c*² sharp, is left engraved. In the London and Illinois copies the stem and flag are added turning the note's head to appoggiatura.

Bar 6. The fifth note in the upper part is engraved as *c*² sharp at the original edition. It's corrected to *b*¹ at the Illinois copy. We adhere to the corrected variant in the present edition.

Bar 15. In the Neue Bach-Ausgabe in the upper part the slur begins with the note *a*¹. Perhaps, this interpretation can hardly be considered proper enough, for though the slur's starting point looks, but rather negligibly displaced to the left, it attaches more to the note *c*² sharp at the original edition:

Bar 16. In the modern Urtext editions in the upper part between the notes *a*¹ the tie is used to be reproduced. However, this tie is written only in Penzel's manuscript (Go. S. 307), but not at the original edition.

Bar 20. In the original edition in the upper part above the second note the melisma is engraved as ♯. It's corrected to mordent ♯ at the Illinois and London copies.

Bar 22. In the original edition in the upper part the embellishment above the first note is engraved as ♯. In the London and Illinois copies it's corrected to the mordent ♯.

Bar 23. The indication of mordent is added only at the Illinois copy.

Т. 24. Обозначение $\sim$ над девятой нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в иллинойском экземпляре.

Т. 32. Апподжиатура к первой ноте в верхнем голосе добавлена в иллинойском экземпляре. В этом же экземпляре добавлено обозначение $\sim$ над нотой h' в верхнем голосе.

Т. 36, 37. Апподжиатуры в верхнем голосе добавлены в лондонском и иллинойском экземплярах.

Т. 38. Апподжиатура к первой ноте в верхнем голосе имеется только в иллинойском экземпляре.

Т. 40. Данный такт по-разному воспроизводится в современных изданиях уртекстов. В одних (к примеру, в Новом Баховском издании) — со связующей лигой между нотами D в нижнем голосе, в других (под редакцией К. Зольдана, К. Энглера и др.) — без этой лиги. В оригинальном издании эта лига действительно отсутствует. Редактор Нового Баховского издания считает, что это ошибка гравера. Однако отсутствие этой лиги даже в тех экземплярах, которые содержат рукописные исправления, а также недостаточно веские, на наш взгляд, обоснования ошибочности текста оригинального издания в данном такте заставляют отказаться от конъектуры, принятой в Новом Баховском издании.

Куранта в иллинойском экземпляре содержит помимо указанных еще некоторые добавления орнаментики и артикуляции; подробнее см.: *Johann Sebastian Bach. Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke. Ser. V. Bd 1. Erster Teil der Klavierübung: Sechs Partiten (BWV 825—830) / Nachtrag zum Kritischen Bericht von Richard D. P. Jones. Kassel, Basel etc., 1997. S. 11—12.*

Bar 24. In the Illinois copy in the upper part above the ninth note the indication $\sim$ is added.

Bar 32. In the upper part the appoggiatura to the first note is added at the Illinois copy. In the same copy in the upper part above the note b' the indication $\sim$ is added.

Bars 36, 37. In the London and Illinois copies in the upper part the appoggiaturas are added.

Bar 38. Only in the Illinois copy in the upper part there is appoggiatura to the first note.

Bar 40. This bar is reproduced differently in modern Urtext editions, either (e. g. in *Neue Bach-Ausgabe*) with the tie between two notes D in the bottom part, or without this tie (editions of K. Soldan, K. Engler etc.). The original edition really lacks this tie. The *Neue Bach-Ausgabe* editor thinks this is the error of engraver. However, this tie is absent even in the copies with handwritten corrections. It seems there are not enough basings to consider it erroneous. Therefore it must be reasonable to decline the conjecture, accepted at the *Neue Bach-Ausgabe*.

In the Illinois copy the Courante contains several more additions of ornamentation and articulation beside the pointed ones. See more details in: *Johann Sebastian Bach, Neue Ausgabe sämtlicher Werke, Ser. V, Bd 1, Erster Teil der Klavierübung: Sechs Partiten (BWV 825—830), Nachtrag zum kritischen Bericht von Richard D. P. Jones, Kassel, Basel etc., 1997, S. 11—12.*

А р и я

Т. 24. В оригинальном издании верхний голос в данном такте награвирован следующим образом:

т. 22—25



A r i a

Bar 24. In the original editon the upper part is engraved so:

bars 22—25

В лондонском экземпляре нижний знак стерт. В современных изданиях уртекстов верхний голос в т. 24 воспроизводится по-разному:

In the London copy the low sign is erased. This bar is reproduced differently in modern Urtext editions:

Новое Баховское издание



Neue Bach-Ausgabe

Редакция К. Зольдана



K. Soldan's edition

Редакция У. Эмери



W. Emery's edition

Думается, выбор прочтения данного, достаточно проблематичного места также может быть предложен исполнителю.

Thus this rather contradictory place is to be given at interpreter's discretion.

С а р а б а н д а

Т. 13. В отдельном издании этой Партиты (1728) между третьей и четвертой нотами в верхнем голосе была награвирована соединительная лига. В общем издании партит (1731) была добавлена артикуляционная лига между четвертой и пятой нотами в этом же голосе. В лондонском экземпляре связующая лига стерта. Хотя в некоторых современных изданиях воспроизводится вариант и со связующей лигой, и с артикуляционной, следуем в данном такте исправленному варианту лондонского экземпляра.

Т. 15. Артикуляционная лига между двумя первыми нотами в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре. Украшение w , награвированное в оригинальном издании над нотой h^1 , в лондонском экземпляре дорисовано от руки и тем самым смещено к предыдущей ноте cis^2 , как и воспроизведено в настоящем издании.

Т. 17. В оригинальном издании диэз перед третьей нотой d^2 отсутствует, хотя перед следующими нотами d^2 в данном такте поставлен. В ряде современных изданий уртекстов (Новом Баховском издании, редакциях У. Эмери, К. Энглера и др.) диэз воспроизводится перед второй нотой d^2 и подразумевается для всех последующих нот в такте. Полагаем, что достаточно убедительных обоснований для подобной конъектуры нет, и воспроизводим текст в данном такте согласно оригинальной печати.

Т. 28. Артикуляционная лига в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

М е н у э т

Т. 6. Обозначение w над нотой a^2 в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 8. Апподжиатура в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 19. Обозначение ∞ над последней нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 25. Обозначение w над первой нотой в верхнем голосе добавлено в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 28. Штиль, направленный вниз, и флажок ко второй ноте d в данном такте добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

Ж и г а

Т. 27. Пауза в среднем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

S a r a b a n d e

Bar 13. In the separate edition of this Partita (1728) in the upper part the tie was engraved between the third and fourth notes. In the collected edition of Partitas (1731) in the same part the slur was added between the fourth and fifth notes. In the London copy the tie is erased. Though some of modern editions reproduce the variant with both the tie and slur, we adhere to the corrected London variant in this bar.

Bar 15. In the London copy in the upper part the slur is added between two first notes. The embellishment w , engraved above the note b^1 in the original edition, was drawn up by hand in the London copy, being moved to the previous c^2 sharp. Here we adduce this variant.

Bar 17. In the original edition before the third note d^2 the sharp is absent, though it exists before all the following notes d^2 . In series of modern Urtext editions (Neue Bach-Ausgabe, editions of W. Emery, K. Engler etc.) this sharp is reproduced before the second note d^2 , being implied to influence all the following notes of the bar. Supposedly, there are not enough basings for such a conjecture. Thus we reproduce the text in this bar according to the original edition.

Bar 28. In the London copy in the upper part on the last beat the slur is added.

M e n u e t

Bar 6. In the London copy above a^2 in the upper part the indication w is added.

Bar 8. In the London copy in the upper part the appoggiatura is added.

Bar 19. The indication ∞ in the upper part above the last note is added in the London copy.

Bar 25. In the London copy in the upper part above the first note the indication w is added.

Bar 28. In the London copy the stem turned down and the flag are added to the second note d .

G i g u e

Bar 27. In the London copy in the middle part the rest is added.

Т. 28. Награвированная в оригинальном издании четвертная нота в верхнем голосе исправлена в лондонском экземпляре на восьмую с точкой.

Т. 32. В данном такте, как и в других аналогичных тактах на протяжении Жиги, в оригинальном издании используется условная нотация  для обозначения 

Bar 28. The crotchet in the upper part, engraved in the original edition, is corrected to the quaver with a dot in the London copy.

Bar 32. In this bar, so as in the other analogous bars all along the Gigue in the original edition the conventional notation  is used for 

ПАРТИТА G-dur BWV 829

PARTITA G major BWV 829

Преамбула

Т. 16. В оригинальном издании бекар перед нотой *fis*¹ на первой доле такта отсутствует, но появляется на третьей доле такта перед *f*². В ряде современных изданий уртекстов (к примеру, в Новом Баховском издании, редакции У. Эмери) бекар конъектурально воспроизводится и перед нотой *fis*¹. Однако данная конъектура представляется не вполне убедительной, к тому же в названных изданиях она не только не обосновывается, но даже и не оговаривается в комментариях к тексту. В настоящем издании в данном такте воспроизводится текст оригинальной печати.

Т. 36. В оригинальном издании перед нотой *g*¹, по-видимому, ошибочно был награвирован бекар. В лондонском экземпляре он весьма заметно исправлен на дизз.

Аллеманда

Т. 1. Украшение , награвированное в оригинальном издании над последней нотой в верхнем голосе, в лондонском экземпляре стерто и записано от руки над предпоследней нотой.

Т. 10. В оригинальном издании ритм на последней доле такта награвирован так, как воспроизведено в настоящей редакции. В ряде современных изданий уртекстов (Новом Баховском издании, редакции У. Эмери и др.) верхний голос воспроизводится по аналогии с т. 26 следующим образом:



Однако, поскольку напечатанный в оригинальном издании ритм ни в одном из сохранившихся экземпляров не исправлен, есть основания принять данный вариант и воспроизвести именно его в настоящем издании.

Т. 15. Апподжиатура перед первой нотой в нижнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 22. Обозначение  над седьмой нотой в верхнем голосе, а также обозначение  над последней нотой в этом же голосе добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 26. В оригинальном издании на последней доле такта в фигуре с пунктирным ритмом в верхнем голосе ошибочно пропущена точка, хотя следующая нота награвирована как тридцать вторая.

Сарабанда

Т. 18. В современных изданиях на первой доле такта в нижнем голосе часто воспроизводится апподжиатура. Однако в гравировке оригинального издания знак апподжиатуры не виден, а в лондон-

Praeambulum

Bar 16. In the original edition on the first beat before the note *f*¹ *sharp* the natural is absent, appearing on the third beat before *f*². In the series of modern Urtext editions (e. g., in the Neue Bach-Ausgabe, W. Emery's edition) the natural is also reproduced before *f*¹ *sharp* as a conjecture. However, this conjecture is not quite convincing. Besides, the named editions lack either explanations, or even stipulations of it in the commentaries to the music. This very edition reproduces the original text in this bar.

Bar 36. In the original edition the natural must have been erroneously engraved before the *g*¹. In the London copy it's distinctly identified to have been corrected to the sharp.

Allemande

Bar 1. The embellishment , engraved in the original edition in the upper part above the last note, was erased at the London copy, being written by hand above the penultimate note.

Bar 10. In the original edition on the last beat the rhythm is engraved the way it's reproduced in the present edition. In the series of modern Urtext editions (Neue Bach-Ausgabe, W. Emery's edition etc.), the upper part is reproduced by analogy with bar 26 the

following way: . However, as the rhythm printed in the original edition wasn't ever corrected in any of the preserved copies, it's reasonable to accept this variant, reproducing it this way in the present edition.

Bar 15. In the London copy in the bottom part the appoggiatura is added before the first note.

Bar 22. The indication  above the seventh note in the upper part, so as the indication  above the last note in the same part, are added in the London copy.

Bar 26. In the original edition in the upper part on the last beat the dot is erroneously omitted in the dotted rhythmical figure, though the following note is engraved as the demisemiquaver.

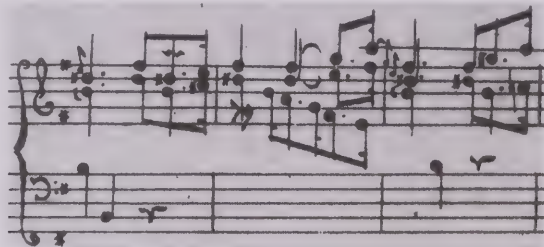
Sarabande

Bar 18. In the modern editions in the bottom part on the first beat the appoggiatura is often reproduced. However, the sign of appoggiatura is not seen in the original engraving. In the London copy the sharp

ском экземпляре диез перед нотой d' для прояснения обведен от руки, так что данное место недвусмысленно читается как dis' без апподжиатуры. По аналогии с т. 2 апподжиатура может быть предложена на усмотрение исполнителя (в иллинойском экземпляре апподжиатура добавлена от руки, см. приложение).

Т. 20. В оригинальной печати данный такт имеет следующий вид:

т. 20—22



bars 20—22

В современных изданиях знак перед нотой h' в среднем голосе в т. 20 воспроизводится по-разному — то как лига к апподжиатуре в верхнем голосе, то как обозначение акцента (или апподжиатуры) в среднем голосе. Думается, едва ли можно рассматривать знак, награвированный в оригинальном издании перед нотой в среднем голосе, как лигу к апподжиатуре в верхнем голосе (ни ее форма, ни местоположение не дают для этого достаточных оснований). К тому же все апподжиатуры в данной части (как и подавляющее большинство их в партитах в целом) награвированы без лиг. Если же сравнить этот знак с подобным ему в таблице расшифровки украшений из Клавирной книжки Вильгельма Фридемана Баха (см. факсимиле на с. 207), то становится ясно, что в т. 20 — типичное для Баха указание акцента (и, судя по контексту, нисходящего).

Т. 22. В оригинальном издании знак перед нотой h' в нижнем голосе имеет следующий вид: см. приведенный выше факсимильный пример. В современных изданиях уртекстов (в том числе и в Новом Баховском издании) нижний голос обычно воспроизводится без какого бы то ни было знака. Однако, думается, как и в предыдущем случае, перед нами — типичное обозначение акцента (или апподжиатуры). Вероятно, так было записано в оригинальной рукописи, служившей для гравера *Abklatschvorlage*; вероятно также, что недостаток места для гравировки этого знака в виде мелкой ноты, как в верхних голосах, вынудил гравера воспроизвести его подобным образом в т. 20 и 22. Правда, в т. 22 при исполнении нисходящей апподжиатуры в нижнем голосе одновременно с апподжиатурами в верхних голосах возникают параллельные квинты. Можно частично избежать их таким же образом, как сделано в т. 2, где апподжиатуры награвированы в виде мелких нот разных

before d' is outlined by hand for to clarify it. Therefore this place is read unambiguous as d' sharp without the appoggiatura. The appoggiatura is offered at the performer's discretion by analogy with bar 2 (the appoggiatura is added by hand in the Illinois copy, see the Supplement).

Bar 20. This bar looks this way at the original edition:

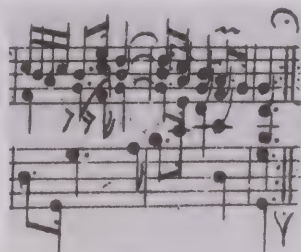
In the modern editions in the middle part the indication before b' in bar 20 is reproduced differently — now as the slur to appoggiatura in the upper part, now as the accent (or appoggiatura) in the middle part. The sign engraved before the note in the middle part can hardly be perceived as the slur to appoggiatura in the upper part in the original edition, for neither its form, nor location look convincing. Besides, all the appoggiaturas in this movement (so as the overwhelming majority of them in Partitas on the whole) are engraved without slurs. If this sign were compared to the similar one at the table of ornamentation from the Notebook of Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (see facsimile on page 207), it would be clear, that bar 20 contains the accent indication peculiar to Bach (and it's the descending one, according to the context).

Bar 22. In the original edition in the bottom part the sign before b' looks this way: see the facsimile of bars 20—22. In the modern Urtext editions (including the Neue Bach-Ausgabe) the bottom part is often reproduced without any sign. However, this must be the typical accent (or appoggiatura) similar to the previous place. Apparently, this was exactly written down in the original manuscript, serving as the *Abklatschvorlage* for the engraver. Also obviously, the engraver had to reproduce it this way in bars 20 and 22, forced by the lack of place for etching this sign as the small note similar to the ones in the upper parts. However, in bar 22 there appear the parallel fifths while performing the appoggiatura in the bottom part simultaneously with the appoggiaturas in the upper parts. They are possible to be avoided partially the way it's done in bar 2, where the appoggiaturas are engraved as small notes of different values: as quavers in the upper parts, as semiquaver in the bottom part.

длительностей: в верхних голосах как восьмые, а в нижнем — как шестнадцатая. В то же время в данном случае, возможно, подразумевалась восходящая апподжиатура (*ais'*) в нижнем голосе.

Т. 38. В оригинальном издании данный такт награвирован следующим образом:

т. 38—40



Meanwhile, the ascending *appoggiatura* (*ais'*) must have been implied here in the bottom part.

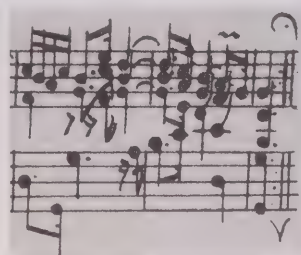
Bar 38. In the original edition this bar is engraved as follows:

bars 38—40

Интересно, что в лондонском экземпляре текст нижнего голоса исправлен:

т. 38—40

(лондонский экземпляр)



It looks interesting, that the bottom part is corrected at the London copy:

bars 38—40

(London copy)

В современных изданиях уртекстов нижний голос в данном такте воспроизводится то одним способом (как в гравировке оригинального издания), то другим (как исправлено в лондонском экземпляре). Думается, оба варианта могут быть предоставлены на выбор исполнителя.

В иллинойском экземпляре Сарабанда содержит весьма существенные добавления орнаментики. В настоящем издании данный вариант помещен в приложении.

In the modern Urtext editions the bottom part in this bar is reproduced in two different ways, now as in the original engraving, now as it's corrected in the London copy. Both variants are proposed at the executant's discretion.

In the Illinois copy there are rather essential additions of ornamentation in the Sarabande. The present edition contains this variant placed to the Supplement.

Tempo di Minuetta

Т. 5. В оригинальном издании третья нота награвирована как g^2 . В современных изданиях уртекстов вместо этой ноты, как правило, воспроизводится fis^2 по аналогии с т. 45. Считаю возможным отказаться от этой конъектуры, тем более что ни в одном из сохранившихся экземпляров оригинального издания нота g^2 не исправлена.

П а с п ь е

Т. 28. Апподжиатура перед нотой a' в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 29. В оригинальном издании украшение над первой нотой в верхнем голосе награвировано

Tempo di Minuetta

Bar 5. In the original edition the third note is engraved as g^2 . In the modern Urtext editions the f^2 sharp is used to be reproduced instead of this note by analogy with bar 45. We consider this conjecture to be declined, moreover none of the original's preserved copies contains the corrections of g^2 .

Passepiéd

Bar 28. In the London copy in the upper part before the note a' the *appoggiatura* is added.

Bar 29. In the original edition in the upper part above the first note the embellishment is engraved

как w , хотя штиль от головки ноты g^2 пересекает данный знак. В лондонском экземпляре к этому обозначению добавлен наклонный штрих, явно превращающий украшение в мордент w .

Ж и г а

Т. 9. В оригинальном издании группировка нот в среднем голосе сделана некорректно (в трех группах по 4 шестнадцатых). В лондонском экземпляре, в соответствии с ритмической логикой части, от руки исправлено на две группы из 6 шестнадцатых.

Т. 13. В оригинальном издании перед последней нотой c^2 в среднем голосе знака альтерации нет. В лондонском экземпляре от руки добавлен бекар.

Т. 14. В оригинальном издании перед нотой c^2 в среднем голосе никакого знака альтерации нет (хотя по расположению нотных головок похоже, что место в гравировке для него было оставлено). В соответствии с логикой гармонического контекста диэз перед c^2 предлагается как конъектура.

Т. 17. В оригинальном издании никакого знака альтерации перед первой нотой g в нижнем голосе нет (хотя место для него в гравировке было оставлено). В Новом Баховском издании, редакции У. Эмери и др. перед этой нотой конъектурально введен диэз. Может быть предложен на усмотрение исполнителя.

Т. 34, 36, 37, 39—41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 53, 54, 56, 61—63. Гравер воспроизвел украшения в следующей форме:

т. 36—38



В редакции К. Энглера эти знаки воспроизведены как w . Однако думается, что перед нами — обозначения трилло (w), свойственные манере данного гравера.

Т. 61. Оригинально нота h в теноровом голосе была награвирована как восьмая с точкой, исправлена на четверть с точкой в лондонском экземпляре.

as w , though the stem from the g^2 head crosses this sign. In the London copy the stroke bent down is added to this indication, turning this embellishment to mordent w .

G i g u e

Bar 9. In the original edition in the middle part the notes are grouped, but not according to the rule, i. e. three groups per four semiquavers. In the London copy it is corrected by hand according to the rhythmical logic of this movement, i. e. two groups per six semiquavers.

Bar 13. In the original edition in the middle part before the final note c^2 the accidental is absent. In the London copy the natural is added by hand.

Bar 14. In the original edition in the middle part before the note c^2 the accidental is absent (though the heads of notes reveal the space to have been left in this engraving for the accidental). The sharp before c^2 is proposed as a conjecture according to the harmonious context's logic.

Bar 17. In the original edition in the bottom part before the first note g the accidental is absent (though the space for it was left in the engraving). In the Neue Bach-Ausgabe, edition of W. Emery and the others the sharp is inserted as a conjecture. It may be offered at the performer's discretion.

Bars 34, 36, 37, 39—41, 43, 45, 47, 51, 53, 54, 56, 61—63. The engraver reproduced the embellishments the following way:

bars 36—38

In K. Engler's edition these signs are reproduced as w . However, these must be the indications of трилло (w), peculiar to this exact engraver's manner.

Bar 61. The note b in tenor was originally engraved as a quaver with a dot, meanwhile being corrected to a crotchet with a dot in the London copy.

ПАРТИТА c-moll BWV 830

Токката

Т. 9. Длина артикуляционной лиги в нижнем голосе в оригинальном издании не вполне определена. Однако по аналогичным лигам в т. 11 и 23 можно предположить, что лига в т. 9 охватывает три восьмых. В некоторых современных изданиях уртекстов (например, под редакцией К. Зольдана) данная лига воспроизводится на четыре восьмых.

Т. 17. В оригинальном издании допущена очевидная ошибка: к головке половинной ноты *c'* гравер, видимо, забыл добавить дополнительную нотную линейку. В ряде экземпляров (берлинском Am. B. 82, вашингтонском, иллинойском и венском) эта линия добавлена от руки.

Т. 21, 22. Вторая артикуляционная лига в нижнем голосе т. 21 и обе лиги в этом же голосе в т. 22 добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 45. В оригинальном издании дизз перед нотой *d* в нижнем голосе отсутствует. В некоторых современных изданиях уртекстов (Новом Баховском издании, редакции У. Эмери) он добавлен по аналогии с т. 43. Однако считаем возможным от данной конъектуры отказаться, поскольку Бах мог сделать и неточное повторение секвенции (при вертикальной перестановке голосов уже первое звено секвенции в т. 44 по сравнению с т. 43 изменено).

Т. 49—50. Связующая лига между нотами *g'* в верхнем голосе, по-видимому, была ошибочно пропущена в гравировке оригинального издания.

Т. 90. В оригинальном издании средний голос на нижней строке награвирован как *fis* половинная. В Новом Баховском издании и некоторых других изданиях уртекстов (например, редакции У. Эмери) по аналогии с т. 2 он изменен и воспроизведен как *g* и *fis* четверти, объединенные артикуляционной лигой. Как и в т. 45, есть основания отказаться от этой конъектуры и воспроизвести текст согласно оригинальному изданию.

Т. 104. Ферматы на третьей и четвертой долях такта добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

Аллеманда

Т. 1. Знак арпеджиато, воспроизведенный в подавляющем большинстве современных изданий уртекстов, в оригинальном издании отсутствует.

Т. 2. Алподжиатура перед нотой *dis'* в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 4. Аналогично т. 1, знак арпеджиато перед первым аккордом в оригинальном издании отсутствует, но имеется в автографе ранней версии из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах. Обозначение $\curvearrowright$, по-видимому ошибочно награвированное

PARTITA E minor BWV 830

Токката

Bar 9. The slur's length is not quite definite in the bottom part of the original edition. However, the slur in bar 9 is supposed to embrace three quavers by analogy with the slurs from bars 11 and 23. Some modern Urtext editions (e. g. K. Soldan's edition) reproduce this slur embracing four quavers.

Bar 17. There is the obvious mistake in the original edition, for the engraver must have forgotten to add the ledger line to the minim head of the *c'*. In some copies (the Washington, Illinois, Berlin Am. B. 82 and Viennese ones) this line is written by hand.

Bars 21, 22. In the London copy in the bottom part the second slur is added in bar 21 and both slurs in bar 22 are inserted in the same part.

Bar 45. In the original edition in the bottom part the sharp is absent before the *d*. In some modern Urtext editions (Neue Bach-Ausgabe, W. Emery's edition) it's added by analogy with bar 43. However, we consider it possible to decline this conjecture, for Bach could make unexact repetition of the sequence (when the two parts are vertically reversed, already the first link in bar 44 is changed in comparison to bar 43).

Bars 49—50. The tie between notes *g'* in the upper part was apparently omitted erroneously at this original edition's engraving.

Bar 90. In the original edition on the lower stave the middle part is engraved as the minim *f sharp*. In the Neue Bach-Ausgabe and some other Urtext editions (e. g., W. Emery's edition) it's changed for the crotchets *g-f sharp* combined by the slur by analogy with bar 2. So as in the bar 45 case it would be reasonable to decline this conjecture, reproducing the text according to the original edition.

Bar 104. Fermatas on the third and fourth beats are added in the London copy.

Аллеманда

Bar 1. The arpeggiato indication, reproduced in the overwhelming modern Urtext editions, occurred to be absent in the original edition.

Bar 2. In the London copy in the upper part before the note *d'* sharp the appoggiatura is added.

Bar 4. In the original edition before the first chord the sign of arpeggiato is absent by analogy with bar 1, meanwhile it's present at the autograph of the early version from Anna Magdalena Bach's Notebook. The indication $\curvearrowright$ must have been erroneously engraved in

в оригинальном издании над последней нотой в верхнем голосе, в лондонском экземпляре стерто и надписано ♯ над предпоследней нотой в этом же голосе.

Т. 14. Связующая лига между нотами *A* в нижнем голосе в гравировке оригинального издания отсутствует. Судя по всему, ошибка гравера. В версии автографа из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах эта лига поставлена.

Т. 15. Апподжиатура перед нотой *dis*² в верхнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 16. По-видимому, ошибочно пропущенная гравером вторая связующая лига в нижнем голосе добавлена в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 17. Знак ♯ над первой нотой *fis*² в верхнем голосе добавлен в лондонском экземпляре.

Куранта

Т. 53. В оригинальном издании диес перед нотой *a*¹ в последнем аккорде отсутствует (очевидно, ошибка гравера). Диес перед этой нотой добавлен в вашингтонском экземпляре.

Т. 63. Награвированный в оригинальном издании бемоль перед нотой *f* в нижнем голосе исправлен на бекар в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 78. В оригинальном издании на нижней строке на первой доле такта были награвированы две ноты: *H* и *h* (по всей вероятности, ошибка гравера). В автографе ранней версии из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены записана только нота *h*.

Т. 102. Вторая нота в верхнем голосе награвирована как *e*². В ряде современных изданий уртекстов (Новом Баховском издании, редакции К. Энглера) вместо этой ноты воспроизводится *d*² по аналогии с т. 41. Считаем возможным от данной конъектуры отказаться и воспроизвести текст в соответствии с оригинальным изданием.

Ария

Т. 8—10. Артикуляционные лиги в верхнем голосе добавлены в лондонском экземпляре.

Т. 30. В оригинальном издании первая нота в верхнем голосе награвирована как *e*² и вторая нота в нижнем голосе — как *e*¹. В некоторых современных изданиях уртекстов (Новом Баховском издании, редакции У. Эмери) по аналогии с т. 10 и 26 вместо этих нот воспроизводятся *d*² и *d*¹ соответственно. Однако, как и в других подобных случаях, когда Бах избегал буквальных повторений материала, считаем возможным воспроизвести текст оригинального издания.

the original edition in the upper part above the last note. In the London copy this embellishment is erased and in the same part above the penultimate note the indication ♯ is written.

Bar 14. The tie between notes *A* in the bottom part is absent in the original engraving. This must have been the engraver's mistake. This tie is put in the autograph's version from the Notebook of Anna Magdalena Bach.

Bar 15. In the London copy in the upper part before the note *d*² *sharp* the appoggiatura is added.

Bar 16. Supposed to have been erroneously omitted by the engraver in the bottom part the second tie is added in the London copy.

Bar 17. In the London copy in the upper part above the first note *f*² *sharp* the indication ♯ is added.

Corrente

Bar 53. In the original edition before the note *a*¹ in the last chord the sharp is absent (evidently, the engraver's error). The sharp before this note is added in the Washington copy.

Bar 63. In the original edition in the bottom part the flat is engraved before the note *f*, meanwhile being corrected to natural in the London copy.

Bar 78. In the original edition on the lower stave on the first beat of the bar the two notes were engraved: *B* and *b* (evidently, the engraver's mistake). In the autograph of the early version from the Notebook of Anna Magdalena Bach only the *b* was written.

Bar 102. In the upper part the second note is engraved as *e*². In series of modern Urtext editions (Neue Bach-Ausgabe, K. Engler's edition) the note *d*² is reproduced by analogy with bar 41. We consider it possible to decline this conjecture, reproducing this text in accordance with the original edition.

Аир

Bars 8—10. In the London copy in the upper part the slurs are added.

Bar 30. In the original edition in the upper part the first note is engraved as *e*², while the second note in the bottom part — as *e*¹. In some of modern Urtext editions (Neue Bach-Ausgabe, W. Emery's edition) the notes *d*² and *d*¹ are reproduced correspondingly by analogy with bars 10 and 26 instead of the mentioned notes. However, it would be reasonable to reproduce the original edition's text, so as in the other similar cases, when Bach avoided precise repetitions of the material.

Сарабанда

Т. 1—2. Связующие лиги между нотами a^1 и c^2 есть в оригинальном издании. Но при этом отсутствуют соответствующие штили, относящиеся к средним голосам. В настоящем издании они добавлены более мелким шрифтом.

Т. 18—19. В берлинском (Am. B. 82) экземпляре добавлена связующая лига между нотами dis^1 на верхней строке.

Т. 24. На последней доле такта ноты c^1 , e^1 , a^1 на верхней строке были награвированы в оригинальном издании как четверти, точки справа от головок нот cis и e на нижней строке отсутствовали. В лондонском экземпляре четвертные ноты на верхней строке исправлены на восьмые с точками и добавлены соответствующие точки к нотам на нижней строке. В настоящем издании в соответствии с нормами современной нотной графики считаем возможным частично отказаться от данного исправления и воспроизвести четвертные ноты c^1 , e^1 , a^1 на верхней строке, как первоначально и было в оригинальном издании.

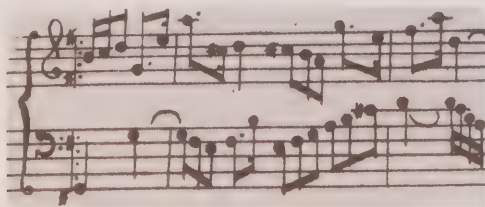
Т. 28. 13-я нота в верхнем голосе награвирована в оригинальном издании как шестнадцатая, однако по точке к предыдущей ноте ясно, что она должна быть тридцать второй. В лондонском экземпляре соответствующим образом исправлено.

Т. 35. Украшение на нижней строке (последняя четверть) в некоторых изданиях (например, под редакцией К. Зольдана) воспроизводится как . Возможно, данное прочтение возникло из-за неясностей в гравировке: знак  на нижней строке почти пересекается шестнадцатой паузой, относящейся к верхней строке.

Tempo di Gavotta

Т. 13. Редакторы некоторых современных изданий (например, К. Зольдан) считают, что гравер в оригинальном издании допустил ошибку и что вместо триоли на третьей четверти такта в верхнем голосе должна быть следующая ритмическая фигура: . Однако в гравировке данное место недвусмысленно выглядит как триоль и ни в одном из сохранившихся экземпляров не исправлено:

т. 12—14



Sarabande

Bars 1—2. In the original edition there are ties between the notes a^1 and c^2 . Meanwhile, the stems, referring correspondingly to the middle parts, are absent here. They are added with small script in this edition.

Bars 18—19. In the Berlin (Am. B. 82) copy on the upper stave the tie is added between the notes d^1 sharp.

Bar 24. On the last beat of the bar the notes c^1 - e^1 - a^1 at the upper stave were engraved as crotchets in the original edition. The dots to the right of the notes' c sharp and e heads were absent on the bottom stave. In the London copy on the upper stave the crotchets are corrected to quavers with dots and on the bottom stave the corresponding dots are added to the notes. Basing on the modern graphic, we consider it possible to refuse partially this correction, reproducing the crotchets c^1 - e^1 - a^1 on the upper stave so as it appeared initially in the original.

Bar 28. In the original edition in the upper part the thirteenth note is engraved as semiquaver, however the dot to the previous note points to this note as to the demisemiquaver. It was corrected properly in the London copy.

Bar 35. The embellishment on the lower stave (the last crotchet) is reproduced as  in some editions (e. g., K. Soldan's edition). This version must have appeared because of the unclear engraving: the indication  on the lower stave is nearly crossed by the semiquaver rest, referring to the upper stave.

Tempo di Gavotta

Bar 13. The editors of some modern editions (e. g., K. Soldan) consider the engraver to have made an error, for there should be the following rhythmical figure instead of the triplet on the third crotchet of the bar: . However, this place looks as triplet rather unambiguously in the engraving. None of the copies contains its corrections:

bars 12—14

Хотя в версии автографа из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах третья четверть т. 13 действительно записана как две шестнадцатых и восьмая, не исключено, что в версию печатного издания Бах внес изменения, превратив данную фигуру в триоль.

Ж и г а

Знак размера соответствует тому, который награвирован в оригинальном издании, хотя в более ранней версии из Клавирной книжки Анны Магдалены Бах он записан как C с длительностями вдвое мельче тех, которыми изложена Жига в оригинальной печати. В некоторых современных изданиях партит (например, в редакции К. Зольдана) знак размера данной части воспроизводится как CO .

Т. 26. В оригинальном издании украшение на последней ноте в нижнем голосе награвировано как w . В лондонском экземпляре оно исправлено на w . В большинстве современных изданий последнее украшение по аналогии с подобными же в т. 28, 32, 39 воспроизводится как w . В настоящем издании придерживаемся того обозначения, которое действительно введено в лондонский экземпляр.

Т. 28. В оригинальном издании украшение на последней ноте в теноровом голосе награвировано как w . В лондонском экземпляре оно исправлено на w .

Т. 32. Украшение на последней ноте в верхнем голосе в лондонском экземпляре исправлено так же, как и в т. 28 (см. выше).

Т. 39. Украшение на второй ноте в верхнем голосе исправлено в лондонском экземпляре так же, как в т. 28 и 32.

Т. 51. В оригинальном издании последний аккорд на верхней строке награвирован без ноты f^1 . При этом из особенностей печати ясно, что гравер по ошибке пропустил эту ноту, так как бекар к ноте f^1 в этом такте был награвирован. В лондонском и вашингтонском экземплярах к данному аккорду подписана нота f^1 и связующая лига к f^1 в следующем такте:

т. 51—52

(лондонский экземпляр)



Though in the autograph from Anna Magdalena Bach's Notebook the third crotchet in bar 13 was really written down as two semiquavers and a quaver, Bach is not excluded to have inserted changes to the printed version, turning this figure to triplet.

G i g u e

The time signature corresponds to the one engraved in the original edition, though in the earlier version from Anna Magdalena Bach's Notebook it was written as C with the note-values, which were twice shorter, than the ones in the Gigue's original edition. In some of the Partitas modern editions (e. g., K. Soldan's one) the time signature in this movement is reproduced as CO .

Bar 26. In the original edition in the bottom part the embellishment on the last note is engraved as w . In the London copy it's corrected to w . In the majority of modern editions the last embellishment is reproduced as w by analogy with the similar bars 28, 32, 39. In the present edition we adhere to the indication, which is really adduced in the London copy.

Bar 28. In the original edition in the tenor part on the last note the embellishment is engraved as w . In the London copy it's corrected to w .

Bar 32. In the London copy in the upper part on the last note the embellishment is corrected the same way as in bar 28 (see above).

Bar 39. In the London copy in the upper part on the second note the embellishment is corrected the same way as in bars 28 and 32.

Bar 51. In the original edition on the upper line the last chord is engraved without the note f^1 . Meanwhile, the peculiarities of print reveal the engraver to have omitted this note erroneously, for the natural to f^1 had been engraved. In the London and Washington copies the note f^1 is added to this chord, so as the tie to f^1 in the following bar:

bars 51—52

(London copy)

В заключение приводим таблицу расшифровки украшений, записанную И. С. Бахом в Клавирной книжке своего сына Вильгельма Фридемана¹³:

Finally there is adduced the table of embellishments from Wilhelm Friedemann's Clavier Notebook inserted there by J. S. Bach himself:¹³



¹³ Воспроизведено по изданию: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Clavierbüchlein vor Wilhelm Friedemann Bach* / Facsimile edition, edited and with a preface by Ralph Kirkpatrick. New Haven, 1959.

¹³ Reproduced on the base of the edition: Johann Sebastian Bach, *Clavierbüchlein vor Wilhelm Friedemann Bach*, Facsimile edition, edited and with a preface by Ralph Kirkpatrick, New Haven, 1959.

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